AND CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS!

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hiers and Tailors, WHITEHALL STREET.

OWN & KING, We are the only house in Atlanta that carry wire rope in which, for the carry wire rope in the that carry wire rope in the that carry wire rope in the that carry wire rope in the carry wire rope in Atlanta that carry wire rope in Atlanta that

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Stove Flue, absolutely Terra Cotta Chimney nd Stove Thimbles.

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al Bargains in

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIX.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1888.—TWELVE PAGES.

THE TRIP TO FLORIDA. How the President and Party Will Go.

THE COLORED PEOPLE'S EXPOSITION. An Appropriation Asked for It—What the Georgia Delegation is Doing—Other Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, February 17 .- [Special.]-WASHINGTON, February 1.—Topecus.]—
The presidential party will start on their Florida trip at 2 o'clock on Tuesday. They will go on a special train. The party will consist of President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. Lamont. They will arrive in Savannah at 7:30 on Wednesday, spend one hour in driving over the city and then proceed to Jacksonville, where they will arrive at 1:30. They will leave for home on Friday morning. None but the above mentioned will go on the special train. The senators and representatives will go on the

The senate committee on education and labor today heard Prefessor J. M. Langston, formerly minister to Hayti, and ex-Congressman Smalls, of South Carolina, in support of the bill to encourage the holding of the colored people's industrial exposition in Atlanta next fall, The bill as introduced makes an appropriation of \$400,000. The committee promised to make an appropriation, but left the sum blank. Senators Brown, Palmer and George were appointed a sub-committee to draft a bill for a report to the full committee. It is the general opinion that they will get a liberal appropriation.

As wired you Wednesday night the commit-tee on agriculture agreed to report favorably Mr. Blount's bill authorizing the governors of Mr. Blount's bill authorizing the governors of states to accept the appropriations made by the general government to establish agricultural experimental stations in the states. This bill was introduced because the Georgia legislature had neglected to accept the fifteen thousand dollars which was to go to her and in order that she may get the payments due before the next session of the legislature. Mr. Hatch, the chairman of the committee, informed Mr. Blount today that he understood about twenty Blount today that he understood about twenty Georgia, and before reporting he desires to confer with Comptroller Durham and get up a bill which will meet the requirements of all the states. In other words, he desires to ar-

the house. His work is appreciated by his constituents, and he should be re-elected without opposition. The fourth district could certainly not be better represented in con-

Mayor D. T. Dunn, Judge S. R. Atkinson, Messrs. J. M. Madden, W. E. Burbage and S. C. Littlefield, of Brunswick, together with Mr. Norwood, Senator Colquitt and the entire Georgia delegation appeared before the river and harbor committee today in the interest of Brunswick harbor. They asked for \$75,000 to finish the work already commenced. The delegation then appeared before the public building committee and asked a favorable report on Mr. Norwood's bill to appropriate \$100,000 for a public building at Brunswick.

The gentlemen made a good showing and impressed the committee favorably with Brunswick's absolute need for a customhouse. While the committee gave them no denifits answer the delegation were led to believe that the bill would be favorably reported. The gentlemen are highly pleased with their visit and seem to have no doubt but that the committee will report in favor of the building. They will leave tomorrow and probably take a trip to Cincinnati before returning to Geor-

Judge Lester and Captain Wheaton, of Savannah, also appeared before the river and harbor committee today in favor of Mr. Norwood's bill for an appropriation of \$600,000 to despen Savannah's harbor. These gentlemen were also accompanied by the Georgia delegation and made a very favorable impression upon

One of the most important measures now before congress is a bill to establish an appellate court in each of the districts of the United States. The bill which the judiciary committee today decided to report favorably provides for the appointment of one associate justice in each district to preside with the present justices, constituting an appellate court. To carry cases from the district courts over the appellate court to the supreme court, the amount involved must be over ten thousand dollars or it must be a constitutional question. The bill will meet with favor, as it tends to lighten the work of the su reme court, and is quite sure to pass. This will be a good opportunity for one of At-lanta's lawyers to step into an excellent place. The sub-committee of the house committee on postoffices and postroads today adversely reported to the full committee the bill prohibiting the circulation through the mails of news-

papers containing lottery advertisements.

The bill introduced on Monday to postpone the collection of internal revenue taxes from May 1st to December 1st, which was referred to the ways and means committee, has been favorably spoken of by many members, as it will give at once the benefits of any reduction in taxation that might be made this session. It will undoubtedly pass the house by a large

Little Annie, the unuge...
Small, died here yesterday afternoon.
E. W. B.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The Blair Bill Referred-New Bills Intro-

Washinoton, February 17.—The Blair educational bill was laid before the house and referred to the committee on education.

The house resumed the consideration of the urgent deficiency bill the pending question being upon the amendment (adopted in committee of the whole upon motion of Mr. O'Neil of Missouri), instructing the public printer to enforce rigidly the provisions of the eight hour law.

loree rigidly the provisions of the eight hour law.

The amendment was adopted—yeas 182, nays 33 and the bill was passed

The speaker stated the unfinished business to be the bill coming over from last Friday, for the relief of Nathaniel McKay and executors of Donald McKay.

Mr. Springer moved to recommit the bill to the committee on war claims with instructions to that committee to investigate claims of similar character heretofore presented to the navy department. Lost—yeas 63, nays 168.

The bill was passed—yeas 156, nays 72.

Mr. Stone, of Kentucky, moved to reconder and lay the motion on the table, pending which Mr. Springer moved to make an amendment to the title. Upon this motion, he took the fisor in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Springer endeavored to have the bill recommitted or to kill it altogether and was combatted by Messes. Stone, of Kentucky, and

Cox, of New York. Mr. Cox explained that the claim grew out of a change of plans of vessels after construction was begun, increasing their cost to contractors. It was a meritorious one and payment should be no longer delayed.

Mr. Springer's amendment to the title was rejected and a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill passed was tabled—yeas 154, navs 79. Declared Off.

which the bill passed was tabled—yeas 154, nays 79.

The house then involved itself in a parliamentary tangle. Mr. Lanham, of Texas, with the view to securing tomorrow for the consideration of private business, moved a recess until 11:30 Saturday.

Mr. Hooker, of Mississippi called attention to the fact that tomorrow was assigned to the comideration of business reported from the committee on foreign affairs, and he moved an adjournment. This being voted down, he moved that when the house adjourn it be to meet Monday next.

Unexpectedly there was a large affirmative vote, and the motion would have carried had not the point of no quorum been raised.

not the point of no quorum been raised.

Then, when the house was in much disorder, motions to adjourn over for recess were withdrawn only to be renewed by Messrs, Steele, of Indiana, and Taulbee, of Kentucky, respectively.

Spectively.

Motions were also made to adjourn, but they were repeatedly voted down.

The speaker pro tem, (McMillin,) was plied with questions, and for an hour the house was the seens of the utmost disorder and noise, which the gavel of the chair had much trouble in quelling. in quelling.
Finally the house, at 4:45, adjourned until
Monday.

IT COMES UNDER THE LAW.

Decision by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, February 17.—[Special.]—
The interstate commerce commission today rendered an opinion in the case of Heck & Petre vs. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway company, the Knoxville and Ohio Railroad company, the Richmond and Danville Railroad company, the Richmond and Westpoint Terminal and Ware House company and the Coal Creek and New River Railroad company.

Railroad company.

In this case it appears that a railroad company chartered by the state of Tenuessee owns a short road wholly in that state, but never owned any rolling stock nor operated the road. The road was used and operated as a means of conducting interstate traffic in coal by companies owning connecting interstate roads.

The commission hold that the short road is one of the facilities and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, and, as such, is subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce. In respect to such traffic, the opinion holds that the duties of such road to the public are the same without respect to ownership, corpor at control, authority, or means of its construction, as one of the instrumentalities of a impact of carriage. It must be accessible the states. In other words, he desires to arrange it in order that all the states will get the amount due them and lose nothing by the neglect of their respective legislatures.

Mr. Grimes introduced a bill in the house today to create a federal court in Columbus. Mr. Grimes, although a new member, has been remarkably successful in his work for Columbus, and I have no doubt but that he will succeed in getting both his public building bill and the above mentioned one through the house. His work is appreciated by his constituents, and he should be re-elected without expecitions. The forms of the control of the instrumentalities of subment or carriage. It must be accessible, it says, to all interstate shippers on equal and reasonable terms. The public cannot be deprived of this right by separate or joint action of defendant. The traffic in question is hold to be interstate traffic. The companies conducting it use this short road as a facility to such traffic. They cannot be permitted to use if for purposes of discrimination between mine will succeed in getting both his public building bill and the above mentioned one through the house. His work is appreciated by his constituents, and he should be re-elected without experiition. The forms of the control of the interstate shippers on equal and reasonable terms. The public cannot be deprived of this right by separate or joint action of defendant. The traffic in question is hold to be interstate traffic. The companies conducting it use this short road as a facility to be interstate traffic. The companies conducting it use this short road as a facility to be interstate traffic. The companies of discrimination between mine of the control of the interstate shippers on equal and reasonable terms. The public cannot be decided to be interstate traffic. The companies of defendant. The traffic in question is hold to be interstate traffic. The companies of defendant.

Business About the Same as Last Wock—Failures. Etc.

New York, February 17.—R. G. Dun & Co's., review of trade for the week says:

It cannot be said that business has changed for the better or worse during the past week. The causes of the recent dulliness and of depression in the markets become more clearly visible, severe weather, prolonged str kes and reaction from last year's over hopefulness being prominent.

The effects of speculation based on the hopes of foreign war are made plain by preliminary accounts of January exports showing a loss of \$6,400,000 in breadstuffs, \$4,500,000 in cotton, \$1,300,000 in provisions, \$800,000 in oil, compared with January, 1887. But improvement is expected to appear and partial returns for February shows a better movement. In any case, exports do not sufficiently exceed imports thus far this year to balance interest and undervaluations, so that sales of new brands, of which \$70,000,000 have been issued and partiy placed since January 1st, appear to have brought in some re-inforcement of foreign capital. The treasury has taken in \$3,300,000 in excess of payments this week, but money is in ample capital. The treasury has taken in \$3,30,000 in excess of payments this week, but money is in ample supply here, and at all interior points reporting.

Markets continue unusually stagnant, and prices vary but little on the whole. The general average of commodities is less than one-eighth of one percent lower than January 1st, and higher than February 1st, the natural advance of the season in some products being balanced by lower prices in most of the commercial staples.

ruary 1st, the natural advance of the season in some products being balanced by lower prices in most of the commercial staples.

The dry goods market shows great strength in cottons, though the prices of many qualities are already high enough for one cent further advance in raw cotton. There is talk of further advance.

The demand for woolens continues moderate, though better than it was, and wool is firm, but buyers are still unusually cautious.

The consumption of pig iron last year exceeded 6,800,000 tons, and of all iron, domestic and foreign, over 8,100,000 tons. But a surinkage of 20,000 tons weekly in production barely keeps prices steady, and in tar iron the cut by a large western establishment reflects a shrinkage in demand. Prices are now \$1.50 lower than a year ago for pig, \$6 for bar, \$6 to \$7 for plates and \$7 for rails. Added to the light demand as a cause of weakness, there is a statement that the committee on the tariff bill will reduce duties on ore to 50 cents, on pig to \$4.50, and rails to \$11.

rails to \$11.

Business failures occurring throughout the country during the last week number for the Unite1
States 236; Canada 37; total 273, against 289 last

In the Interest of Education.

Nashville, Tenn., February 17.—[Special.]
A conference of no little interest to the people of Tennessee and the south is announced to meet in this city at the Vanderbilt university in the first week in May. The conference will be held in the interest of education, and will be composed of educators representing the various institutions of the southern Methodist Episcopal church. The programme, which is not yet completed, will embrace a variety of interesting topics for discussion. The meeting promises to be largely attended. No doubt much good will result to the cause in the interest of which it has been called. Men whose minds have been trained to thought will come in contact with one another, and while an interchange of views will be beneficial to them, it cannot be less so to the public. In the Interest of Education.

A Family in Bad Luck.

Defroit, February 17.—An Evening Journal special from Jackson, Michigan, says that about a year ago Daniel O'Day and his son John, were arrested near Chattanooga, Tenn., on the charge of counterfeiting. On the trial they were found guilty and sentenced to fifteen and ten years, respectively, in the Albany, New York, penitentiary. A short time ago two of the witnesses for the prosecution were convicted on the 'same charge. They confessed that the O'Day's were innocent, and that they had perjured themselves to secure their conviction. O'Day and his son were subsequently released. The father reached home to-day and found his wife dead and his younger son in jail.

Small-Pox Aboard.

Small-Pox Aboard.

San Francisco, February 17.—The steamer City of Pekin arrived from China and Japan this morning with several cases of small-pox among her passengers, and was placed in quarantine. This is the fifth successive steamer which has arrived with small-pox. The Belgic, which came in two weeks ago, was released from quarantine yesterday. The steamer Shenandoah, formerly United States man-of-war, has been fitted up as a quarantine boat and is now occupied by several hundred Chinese, who have arrived on infected vessels.

Narrow Escape of a Savannah Steamer. New York, February 17.—Tomorrow's Sun

WILL RESUME WORK. The Strike on the Reading Road

HOW THE RESUMPTION WAS EFFECTED

and President Corbin During the Investigation.

Lewis is national master workman of the miners district assembly Knight's of Labor. He today proposed to order the miner's strike off in the Reading mines, provided assurance was given him that after work was resumed the subject of wages would be considered in a conference of representatives of miners and mine owners. President Corbin, of the Reading road, speaking for himself and President Keim, of the Reading coal company, gave this assurance, saying the proposition covered the ground assumed by the Reading company. Mr. Lewis left for the coal regions today and he is quoted as saying that he would order the strike off beore tomorrow night.

fore tomorrow night.

Following is the correspondence between Lewis and Corbin:

Philadelphia. February 16.—Austin Corbin, President Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company—Sir: Being desirous to bring the strike in the mining region of the Reading Conland Iren company to a close, in order to get the working people in and about these min s to work, and speaking for these working men, I propose to right a resumption of work at once upon your assurance that I can promise the men that after they have gone to work and mining operations are in regular progress, the subject of wages will be considered in a conference between the company and its employes or their representatives, and upon the nurther assurance train to one shall be discriminated against by reason of his connection with the strike. Yours, &c.

Philadelphia and Reading Railboud Company,

against by reason of his connection with the strike, Yours, &c.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 17.—Mr. W. T. Lewis, Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of this date. I have consulted Mr. Keim, president of the Coal and Iron company, in relation to its contents, and am authorized by him to say that it is substantially in accord with our position, and such action would be satisfactory to us. No one will be discriminated against because of his connection with the strike; also, that it is not understood as protecting such men as have made, or attempted to make, personal assaults upon men remaining at work; and, provided further, that in any conference over wages the miners are not to expect us to

agreed upon. Yours truly,

Ex-President Charles F. Smith, of the Reading Railroad company, was the first witness this morning before the congressional investigating committee, which is inquiring into the strike on the Reading railroad system and in the coal regions. Mr. Smith said he had been president of the Reading road from 1861 to 1869, and a director till 1878. He resigned his directorship because he discovered in 1876, after an investigation, that the company was publishing false reports and cooking up its accounts in the interest of stock gambling. In the reports the truth was suppressed, the fleating debt not reported, and while the road was not earning any money it was paying dividends on its stock which was accomplished by borrowing money. Some of the directors were gambling in stock and other influences in the management were impelled to pay those uncarned dividends by vanity. The object of the gambling directors was plunder. The company he had formed, had borrowed \$15,000,000 to pay dividends which had not been earned. He specified an account of \$1,2,0,000 in the report of 1878, which he said was false and misleading. When asked "who suffered by this?" he answered "the stockholders," and to the question, who profited, replied, "the men who gambled in the stock."

Mr. Smith explained how the railroad company, he said that the latter was virtually the creature of the former under the presidency of Franklin B. Gowen. The original

company. He said that the latter was virtually the creature of the former under the presidency of Franklin B. Gowen. The original charter of the mining company was obtained under the title of the Laurel Run Improvement and Mining company. The bill had been put before the legislature in that name, so that it would not be known as the Reading's bill, but as soon as the bill was passed its name was changed to the Reading Coal and Iron company. There was no stock issued until the name was changed and the Reading had control. Most of the coal property was bought on credit and double mortgages given, which witness explained—one regular mortgage and the other, a second mortgage, secured by bonds is sued. The railroad company had no power under its charter to go into the mining business. It depended for its mining annex upon the coal and iron company's charter, which contained a clause pro-

the coal and iron company's charter, which contained a clause providing that its stock could be held by the railroad company. The railroad company, as a matter of fact, had advanced money to pay for coal lands in the Schuylkill region which are now in the name of the coal and iron company. The railroad company rest their claim to the right to own the coal and iron company on the theory that their right to do so was vested before the new constitution was passed.

rest their claim to the right to own the coal and iron company on the theory that their right to do so was vested before the new constitution was passed.

Judge Chipman asked the witness whether he had noticed any large dealings in Reading stock recently.

"You have told us that some men in the past made money by issning false and cooked-up reports, which enabled them to successfully gamble in the stock of the road. Now, has there been such dealings in Reading stock recently as would lead you to suppose that under cover of these difficulties there is some such thing going on now?"

Witness—I have no knowledge of such a thing, and I don't think dealing in Reading is just now surprisingly large.

The dealings in Reading in the New York exchange today aggregated 146,000 shares on the report that the strikes had ended, and the stock advanced two dollars per share.—Editor.]

Witness believed that a combination had been made in the past to restrict the supply or output which would, of course, keep up prices, and he expressed the belief that in less than a year the Reading properties would be again under a receivership.

Later in the day George W. Jones, former vice-president of the Reading railroad company. He said that this was Gowan's scheme. Robert McCalmont had loaned Gowan 80,000 shares of Reading railroad company under control of the railway company. He said that this was Gowan's scheme. Robert McCalmont had loaned Gowan 80,000 shares of Reading railroad company stock, in 1869, with which to purchase the coal lands.

This was the beginning of the policy which led to the acquirement of the Schuykill coal lands, which cultimately led to the railroad company going into the hands of a receiver a d piled upon it a debt of over one hundred million dollars. He corroborated the statement of Mr. Smith, made in the morning, that in 1869 the Reading Railroad company had only a small debt, and was paying interest on it and earning and paying dividends of ten per cent. It was dealing in coal and the purchase of coal lands w

had been to put up the retail price of coal from \$5.50 to \$6.75.

had been to put up the retail price of coal from \$5.50 to \$6.75.

General Swergart, of the Reading road, took the stand. The most important point in his testimony was his denial of having tricked the men by telling them to go back and then treaking his agreement as asserted by John L. Lee, leader of the strikers, before the committee.

Austin Corbin consumed considerable time on the stand. During his examination, he was asked by a member of the committee whether the rumor, which had got abroad, was true, that the strike was ended.

Mr. Corbin replied that he did not know, but said that he had information in his possession which justified him in expressing the belief that the miners' strikes in both the Lehigh and Schuylhill regions would be ended within a week. His reference was to the correspondence between himself and National Master Workman Lewis, published elsewhere. There was considerable rasping between Mr. Corbin and members of the committee on several occasions today. Mr. Corbin produced the documents which he had promised on Wednesday, and presented a copy of the charter of the two companies. At the outset of his testimony, Mr. Corbin said that the Reading Coal and Iron company had never been engaged in the business of a common carrier, although its charter would have allowed it so to do.

"In Pennsylvania."

"Where else ?" was asked.

"I have residences in New York, New Hearth of the control of the two companies.

"In Pennsylvania."
"Where else?" was asked.
"I have residences in New York, New Hampshire and Long Island, as well."
Mr. Anderson: "Where do you have your washing done?"
Mr. Corbin, indignantly: "I think that it is devilish impertinent to go into my personal affairs."
Mr. Corbin appealed to the chairman and was told that it was his own pleasure as to answering the question, but that he supposed that Mr. Anderson was seeking to get at his residence.

that Mr. Anderson was seeking to get at his residence.

Dropping this line of inquiry, the committee sought to obtain from Mr. Corbin something of the history of the former financial difficulties of the Reading Railroad company. He said that the last dividend of the company was paid in 1876, "And," said Chairman Tillman, "it will be a cold day when it pays another."

Mr. Corbin objected to this sort of inquiry, claiming that committee had no power to go into the possibilities of the future, and was considerably nettled when the chairman insisted that it was a fair part of committee's investigation to ask any information whatever although witness could, of course, refuse to answer.

answer.

"I suppose," said Mr. Corbin, testily, beginning to lose his temper, "that this was a fair investigation. I did not think you came here to personally abuse everybody connected with the Reading railroad company and to call them thieves and robbers."

Mr. Chairman—I don't do that; I am a gentleman, and cast enswer for what I do or say.

Mr. Chairman—I don't do that; I am a gen-tleman, and cau answer for what I do or say.

"Well," said Mr. Corbin, "I will answer such questions to the people who own the Read-ing Railroad company, and not to the public who have no business and no interest in it."

Mr. Corbin absolutely denied any knowledge whatever of any combination now existing, or that ever did exist, to limit the output of coal and to keep up prices.

that ever did exist, to limit the output of coal and to keep up prices.

At this point a very heated altercation took place between Mr. Corbin and Chairman Tillman. Mr. Corbin had become somewhat indignant over several questions put to him by the chairman, who sought to obtain from witness a statement of the total interest bearing debt for which the Reading railroad is responsible.

The chairman pressed his questions aggressively, and Mr. Corbin finally appeared to lose his temper.

"I don't think," said he, "that I should be reated in this way and I should like to ask this committee a question about a report in the New York Times this morning, in which the chairman refers to the Reading railroad officers as robbers or thieves. What business is it of the committee to know, as it has sought to find out, when we propose to pay dividends? I am responsible to the owners, and when they are not satisfied with my management I will get out."

The Chairmen—This committee wants to

will get out."
The Chairman—This committee wants to The Chairman—This committee wants to know whether you will answer our questions or decline. I am above using my position to abuse anybody, and you have the perfect right to decline to answer these questions.

Mr. Corbin—Then I decline to answer those questions. I will answer any proper question, but I deny the right of this committee to go into our private business.

but I deny the right of this committee to go into our private business.

Chairman Tillman then proceeded to ask witness by what means the company hoped or expected, in view of the loss of 50 per cent of its business, to pay the enormous interest and fixed charges of the company and its running expenses. He pressed the question further, and asked Mr. Corbin what assets, what moneys in hand; what expectation of money; what promises of money the company had by which it could pay its way, when it was being operated with a loss of 50 per cent of its business.

Mr. Corbin said that that was none of the business of the committee, and he absolutely declined to answer.

After further questioning, Mr. Corbin said: "I wish the committee to understand that I am ready to furnish any information that I can in reason be expected to, but I don't acknowledge the right of the public to know the particulars of the financial condition of the Reading railroad company."

Witness also refused to say how much of the stock of the company he owned.

"It think now," said Mr. Corbin, "the Read-

Witness also refused to say how much of the stock of the company he owned.

"I think now," said Mr. Corbin, "the Reading railroad company has passed out of its muddy state and will stay out."

Mr. Tillman—A former president of the road, who testified this morning, did not think so.

Mr. Corbin—Well, I do, and I ought to know. I have a good deal of stock: in it and I believe in it or I would not have it.

Mr. Corbin at this point took from his pocket-book a clipping of the report of yesterday's proceedings in the New York Times, in which Mr. Tillman had interrogating Mr. Keim on Thursday and referred to the officers of the Reading Railroad company and Coal and Iron company as robbers, etc., and wanted to know whether that report was correctly quoted. The chairman of the committee declined to entertain this question, and Mr. Tillman and other members of the committee said that it was a personal matter and had no business in the proceedings.

Pottsyller, Pa., February 17.—Notice to

proceedings.
POTTSVILLE, Pa., February 17.—Notice to the striking miners to go to work Monday, was issued tonight over the signatures of National Master Workman Lewis, John H. Davis, the chairmrn of the joint executive committee and master workman of district No. 12, and di-vision 14. It is addressed only to miners employed by the Reading company.

FORKED FLAMES. Disastrous Fire in a Rhode Island Town-Damage Elsewhere.

Disastrous Fire in a Rhode Island Town—
Damage Elsewhere.

Providence, R. I., February 17.—One of the greatest fires that ever visited Westerly, R. I., raged for three hours this morning, destroying several business buildings, and causing a loss of about \$150,000. Fire was discovered at 3 a. m., in a confectionery store in O. D. Wells' building, on Broad street. The fire had obtained good headway when discovered. The alarm was promptly given, but tardily answered by the company on the Rhode Island side. Those burned out are: Niantic Savings bank and National bank, Louis Stucker, clothier; Ira B. Crandall, clothier: O'Willis Stuotman, boots; A. L. Barber & Co., drugs; T. W. Lanphear, tobacco; S. G. Babcock, carpets; J. H. Thorp, drygoods; J. A. Wright, shoes; C. H. Stanton, drygoods; G. H. Babcock, clothier; John Dooly, shoes; H. E. Segar and J. M. Pendleton offices; telephone exchange; Mrs. L. R. Cone, millinery; Louis Cell, variety store; Fred Barber, barber shop; Patrick Driscil, barber; William Carney, tailor; Knights of Labor rooms; John Leslie, shoes; A. N. Crafts' law office; J. H. Hughes, attorney, and B. F. Arnold, dentist.

An Inhuman Father to be Hanged.

An Inhuman Father to be Hanged.

CHICAGO, February 17.—The jury in the case of August Hetzke, charged with beating to death, with a strap, his little step-son, Max Gilman, returned a verdict this morning finding the prisoner guilty, and fixing the penalty at death.

TWO ELOPEMENTS

An Alabama Village Furnishes Two Sensations.

WHITE GIRL SKIPS WITH A NEGRO. of Disreputable Character, After Treating His Wife Cruelly—Other Crimes.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Februay 17 .- [Special. Two large sensations were reported here this morning from Pine Level, a small country town in the southern part of Montgomery

rentage, eloped from Porter's precinct, near Pine Level, with a negro man. The name of Pine Level, with a negro man. The name of the young lady is not known, as she was an orphan and was raised by her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Pugh. The grandparents are good old people and stand well in the neighborhood. They are grief-stricken over the couduct of their wayward granddaughter, and old Mr. Pugh, the grir's grandfather, will offer a wayer of the converse of the offer a reward for the capture of the couple. He thinks they went to Florida. The negro's name is Henry Bristo, and he is about twenty-two years of age. The young woman is about eighteen years old. She is described as being good-looking, with blue eyes, fair complexion, and light hair. The negro has lived in the neighborhood several years, but it was never suspected that he and the girl had gone wrong until they eloped from the neighbor-

hood a day or two ago.

From the same little town comes informa. ion of another sensational affair. John D. Wright, a prosperous farmer and prominent citizen, living near Pine Level, eloped with Mrs. Linda Reynolds, a widow woman of questionable character. Mrs. Reynolds and her husband were tenants on Mr. Wright's plantation last year. Mrs. Reynolds was considered a disreputable woman, and it was soon rumored that Wright had become infatuated with her. Some time during the year Mr. Reynolds died very suddenly, and it now appears that there was some suspicion at the time of foul play on the part of his wife. Mrs. Wright became aware of the disgraceful attention that her faithless husband was paying to Mrs. Reynolds and a few days ago, in attempting to remonstrate with him, she so angered him that he gave her a most unmerciful beating. The next day his son, a promising young man, on hearing of the brutal whipping his mother had received, sought his father, and but for the timely interference of friends, would in all probability, have shot him. The young man then determined to drive Mrs. Reynolds from the plantation. She managed to clude him for a day or two, and as times were getting pretty hot for her, she attempted to leave the country, but young Wright was too watchful for her to escape, and in company with a friend, he overtook her, and proceeded to give her a sound thrashing. Since that time, Wright has left, going in the same direction. The negro who drove his wagon has returned.

It was learned from the negro that Mrs. Reynolds was waiting on the way near Troy. Mr. Wright took her and her plunder in his wagon and moved them on into Covington county, near Rose Hill, to an uncle of her's, whose place they had visited a short time ago, claiming to be man and wife. Wright is a man of some fifty years of age, and belongs to one of the best families in the country. He married a most estimable lady, by whom he has a large family of children, two of whom are married. He has been a politician of some note in this country, and is well known as a leader of the greenback party in this section. This community, while it blush Wright, a prosperous farmer and prominent citizen, living near Pine Level, eloped with

SUICIDE AT A HOTEL.

One of the Guests Found in His Room in a Dying Condition.
St. Paul, Minn., February 17.—[Special.]-St. FAUL, Minn., February II.—[Special.]—While passing through one of the upper halls of the Ryan hotel this morning, a watchman heard groans issuing from one of the rooms. Securing a step-ladder, he looked through the transom and discovered T. C. Martin, one of the crack white spectral forthing at the security was reported.

securing a step-laduer, he locate through the transom and discovered T. C. Martin, one of the guests, lying prostrate, frothing at the mouth, and seeming in great pain. Medical assistance was 'summoned and the doctors worked over him for over an hour before all hope was given up. He expired at nine o'clock. His remains were given to the coroner who has communicated with the unfortunate man's relatives in New York. The deceased left a note apologizing for the annoyance and inconvenience likely to be caused by his rash act, a matter of fact epistle in which he gave his father's address in New York city. It was also learned that his real name was Beech. He came to the Ryan on Monday. The clerks noticed that he never turned in his key but always carried it in his pocket. He had recently come from Fargo, and registered from Brooklyn, N. Y. He was twenty years old.

TRAIN WRECKERS DETECTED. An Officer Overhears a Flot and Shoots at

An Officer Overhears a Flot and Shoots at the Seoundrels.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., February 1" An attempt was made to wreck and rob-ine passenger train from Fort Worth, which arrives here at 10:30 o'clock in the afternoon, over the Santa Fe. The point selected by the robbers was near Sanger, a small station twenty miles south of Gainesville, at the crossing of Fish creek, which is surrounded by a thick woods. Four strange men had been noticed in the village during the day, who had aroused the suspicions of a local officer, who secretly followed them when they left the town early in the night. He got near enough to overhear them planning the intended robbery. After deciding upon their plans they proceeded to place large rocks on the track, the being near the time for the arrival of the trains. The officer opened fire on them with his revolver. The fire was returned by the planning robbers, but they made a hasty reterat.

No one was hurt, so far as could be learned.

treat.

No one was hurt, so far as could be learned. The officer went to work hurriedly and succeeded in clearing the track of the dangerous obstacles to avoid a terrible catstrophe. No arrests have been reported up to this time.

Governor Taylor, of Tennessee, Pardons Five Convicts.

Nashville, Tenn., February 17.—[Special.] Governor Taylor made five men happy by executive elemency today. Louis Colton, of Davidson county, under two years' sentence for larceny; Horace Wilson, of Roane, under two years' sentence for malicious stabbing; Clarence Gardner, of Knox, under three months' sentence to the county workhouse for petit larceny, and John Howard, of Meigs, under seven years' sentence for voluntary manlarceny, and John Howard, of Meigs, under seven years' sentence for voluntary man-slaughter, were pardoned and set at liberty. The fifth was a noted criminal, C. D. Toombs, of Davidson, convicted of highway robbery and sentenced for fifteen years four years ago. For several months he has been gradually sinking from a loathsome disease, and the prison physician urged that he be released that he might die with his family, as he can live but a few days more. His aged mother today received his pardon with touching gratitude.

Under Bond for Forging Claims.

Under Bond for Forging Claims.

GREENVILLE, S. C., February 17.—[Special.]—Jim Brooks, who was recently lodged in jail here, charged with forgery, had a hearing yesterday before United States Commissioner Heywood. Brooks presented a false claim against the government for mileage as a witness in the United States court. He was placed under bond of \$100 for his appearance at the August term of court in this city.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

PARNELL'S AMENDMENT LOST

London, February 17.—In the house of commons this evening, Mr. Balfour, chief secretary for Ireland, resumed debate on the address in reply to the queen's speech. He commented upon the vehement character of Mr. O'Brien's attack last evening and said that it all was nothing but what he (Balfour) is accustomed to from the same quarter in weekly attacks in notining but what he (Halfour) is accustomed to from the same quarter in weekly attacks in the United Ireland. His palate for such stuff was jaded by his having had to consume diet of the same kind for some time. He had been told that he took a strange pleasure in the mere purposeless human suffering, which to his languid life imparted delicious excitement.

his languid life imparted delicious excitement. [Laughter.]

There was much more said about him in the same strain. He consoled himself with the reflection that the attacks of even worse characters had been made upon Mr. O'Brien's present allies. United Ireland, Mr. Balfour said, had compared Sir. G. O. Trevelyn to a skunk, a cuttlefish and a hangman and Mr. O'Brien had like wise drawn a comparison between Mr. Gladstone and Judas Iscariot and for continuous weeks United Ireland has insinuated; aye, more than insinuated, that Mr. Trevelyan and Earl Spencer had conspired to sitied men guitty of the most horrible and nameless crimes, [Cries of hear, hear.]

Mr. O'Brien—I never did. I stated that the result of their misguidance was to shield those persons, but I never alleged that they did so wilfully.

Mr. Balfour said he could refer to the words of United Ireland to prove his statement.

or United Treland to prove his statement. [Cries of "quote."]

Mr. Balfour replied—"Certainly not."

He said he would never think of sullying his lips by repeating such language (cheers) as had been used toward Sir G. O. Trevelyan and Earl Spencer in July, 1833. Blame from the source whence such foulness proceeded was indeed the highest praise. [Cries of "hear, hear!"]

Earl Spenger in July, 1835. Blame from the source whence such foulness proceeded was indeed the highest praise. [Cries of "hear, hear!"]

Referring next to the allegations that the Earl of Carnaryon favored a Dublin parliament and had opened negotiations with Mr. Parnell with the knowledge of Lord Salisbury, M. Balfour quoted the denials of Lord Salisbury and the Earl of Carnaryon.

Mr. Gladstone followed Mr. Balfour. He said he found little in the chief secretary's speech that tended to assist them in getting at the truth of the questions before the house. There was a question whether the conservative leaders had communicated with Mr. Parnell on the subject of home-rule. The denials made by Mr. Balfour did not get rid of the Irish members' assertions. Mr. Parnell had stated that he found himself in entire agreement with Lord Carnaryon on the home-rule question. That had not been denied. [Cheers.] It was stated that Lord Carnaryon spoke for himself; but he was viceroy of Ireland at the time for a conservative government, which now held that home-rule in any shape meant the separation of Ireland from the empire.

Mr. Balfour, interposing, said that the letter from Lord Carnaryon clearly implied that he did not express an opinion upon home rule to Mr. Parnell. Some of the remarks of Mr. Balfour, Mr. Gladstone said, had apparently been leveled at himself. His (Gladstone's) Nottingham speech had been absolutely misrepresented. As to the statement regarding the Irish executive's practice of obtaining information by permitting the police to cenceot crime, he protested then, as now, against the practice as dangerous to society and odious in itself. He had never uttered words over which he felt more rejoiced than his words about Mitchellstown. He used them for the sake of preventing enormous mischief and suffering, probably bloodshed. It was the agents of the law, for he gave the act his authoritative approval, as if it were to be a model rule for the conduct of the police.

Mr. Balfour had become, by implication, a br

serves and consent to legislate for Ireland, as they did for England and Scotland in accordance with the constitutionally expressed wishes and permanent convictions of the people, and thus, at last, present to the world the blessed spectacle of a truly and not a nominally united empire. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Balfour's speech has greatly enhanced his reputation as a parliamentary debater. He spoke throughout without heat, but with keen and deliberate emphasis, that was more effective than passion. The speech was distinguished from previous efforts by the entire absence of any hesitancy in his utterance.

Mr. Gladstone's reply was more rhetorical than argumentative. His voice at times had renewed symptoms of weakness. While referring to an extract from a newspaper he found difficulty in reading the passage, and turned to Mr. Morley to help him, when the latter whispered the cue to the extract. Mr. Gladstone tried to resume the reading, and then turned to Sir William Vernon Harcourt for assistance, after which he said to the house: for assistance, after which he said to the house:

"This, I regret to say, is not the only point on which I begin to find that warning has been given me that I am not so young as I was."

At the end of this touching allusion, sympathetic cheers burst fourth on both sides of the house. the house.

Mr.Gladstone's speech is considered one of the

finest effort of his parliamentary life. Michael Davitt, who was in the lobby listening to Mr. Gladstone, remarked afterward to Mr. Par-"The grand old man is good for fifty years

"The grand old man is good for fifty years more."

Mr. Parnell replied: "Yes, he will live to witness the triumph of home rule."

The debate was continued by Mr. Goshen, chancellor of the exchequer, Sir William Vernon Harcourt and others.

Mr. Parnell's amendment was defeated.

The division on Mr. Parnell's amendment was conducted on strict party lines and all liberal unionists present voted with the government. Lord Hartington was absent and he has a severe cold.

An election for members of parliament was held in the west division of Southwark today, resulting in the return of Causton, Gladstonian candidate. The vote was Causton, 3,638; Beddall, unionist, 2,444. At the election last year Cohen, liberal, received 2,566, and Mr. Beddall 2,453. Cohen recently resigned his seat. The liberals and Parnellites take great comfort in their increased majority.

Meeting of Lumber Men. Meeting of Lumber Men.
CORINTH, Miss., February 17.—[Special.]—
There will be a convention of the saw-mill
men and lumber dealers of north Mississippi,
north Alabama and western Tennessee at Corinth, Miss., on the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock,
a. m., to organize a lumbermen's association,
looking to matters of interest belonging to this
branch of industry. Reduction of freights,
price of lumber, etc., will be considered and
discussed. Some of the officials of the M. &
C. B. railroad will be present. All parties interested in this line of business are urgently
requested to be on hand.

Where, Oh Where Is He? Where, Oh Where Is He?
CEDAR BLUFF, Ala., February 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. Lucinda Addison, of this place, is very much concerned about her husband, J. J. Addison. He left her in Chattooga county, Ga., some three months ago, and as she has not heard from him since she fears some accident has befallen him. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by her at Cedar Bluff.

Forty Miners Killed. Munich, February 17.—The explosion which occurred in Krensegraber coal mine, near Kaisers Lantern, Bavaria, killed forty persons, Thirty-six men were rescured. Until the Annual Meeting-Mr. Grady
Addresses the Students.

ATHENS, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—The special session of trustees convened at 3 o'clock, President J. J. Gresham, of Macon, in the

President J. J. Gresham, of Macon, in the chair. Twenty of the thirty-six members answered to their names.

Mr. N. J. Hammond introduced a resolution that the chancellor's election be postponed until the annual meeting of the board in July, which was carried after a lively discussion.

The board then authorized Prof. L. H. Charbonnier to continue the duties of vice-chancel-

or until July.

Dr. A. A. Lipscomb was elected to fill the vacant chair of metaphysics, formerly filled by Dr. Mell. The board adjourned.

After adjournment students of the university called loudly for Mr. Grady at the hotel. He

responded in a few terse and taking rem r s, and was cheered to the echo by the boys. Much regret is expressed in the city and among the students that the board failed to the matter of the vacant chancellorship While the action is not construed as a victory or defeat for any one whose name has been mentioned, the citizens and students were urgent that Professor White be elected. The matter now rests just where it was left at the

DALTON DOINGS.

A Mass Meeting of Boomers-The Dalton Reunion.

Reunion.

D/LTON, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—
The weather has been fair this week. Latterly the thermometer fell. A great deal of produce has been brought in from the country and trade has been brisk. Dalton is the egg market of north Georgia. Our merchants frequently ship 3,000 dozen daily. We have had the swarthy Italian with his daucing bear, thel canny Scot accompanied by the soothing bagpipe, and what community could wish for more—misery.

more—misery.

Work is progressing on the Ornamental iron works and Manly manufacturing company.

The W. and A. railroad has put in a side track and we will ere long be shipping vaults, jail cages, iron fences and anything made of iron to all parts of the United States.

The new drug combination is Bryant & Trevitt.

Trevitt.

Major Pennoch and Colonel J. M. W.
Thomas have opened a real estate office in the
National hotel block.

A mass meeting was held at Trevitt hall
Thursday night by the citizens for the purpose of advertising Dalton and setting forth
its many advantages to the multitudes of tourists and travellers coming south in
the big excursions in the next few
months. Committees for soliciting subscriptions were appointed, and
other important business transacted.
Over one hundred dollars was
raised in a few moments, and no doubt a large
sum will be subscribed. T. R. Jones was
chairman and H. A. Wrench secretary. Spirited talks were made by Dr. Murdock, the
chairman, Colonel Ben E. Green, S. E. Berry
and others. Dalton isn't large, but she will
be heard from on all occasions henceforth and
forever.

The Dalton boys' reunion is assuming vast proportions. A great many old and young former residents will be here and merry-mak-ing will be the order of the day and week.

SAVANNAH SENSATIONS.

Officers Arrested on the Charge of Extorting

Officers Arrested on the Charge of Extorting Money From Negroes.

Sayannah, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Magistrate Sheftall and Constable Wetherhorn and Nathans were this morning served with a copy of an indictment that will be laid before the superior court grand jury. The indictment charges them with extorting money from four parties. There are two counts in the indictment—one charges them with extorting \$30 from three negroes: the other accuses them of extorting \$7 from another party.

party.

At 2:20 o'clock today the Cassidy murder case was given to the jury. It was agreed among the counsel that Mr. DuBignon should state his law points; that Mr. R. R. Richards thend follow with the commissions speech for the should follow with the opening speech for the defense; that Colonel Mercer should close for the defense and that Mr. DuBignon should close for the state. This arrangement was carried out. Great interest is manifested in the result of the jury's deliberation.

Max O'Esell delivered his famous lecture.

here tonight to a large audience. A BABY IN A WELL.

Arrest of a Newnan Negress Charged With

NEWNAN, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—
This afternoon, a little boy playing in a lot back of Captain Sargent's warehouse, found the lifeless form of a negro baby, about three weeks of age, in an old well, fifteen feet deep. The neck showed it had been choked to death, and the skull broken. Much excitement prevailed among all classes at the heinousness of and the skull broken. Much excitement pre-vailed among all classes at the heinousness of the crime committed in the heart of the city. Suspicion rests on a negress named Dilsey Echols, living close by. The marshal, deputy and another man had great trouble in effecting her arrest, and she fought them like a tigress. A coroner's inquest was held, and their verdict was that the infant had been murdered, and the evidence points to the guilt of its unnatural mother. She is now confined in jail, and the case will be further investigated tomorrow.

Serious Accident in Jackson County.

HARMONY GROVE, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Messrs. J. A. Seegar and G. W. D. Harber, two prominent citizens of our town, came very near happening to a serious accident yesterday morning. These gen lemen had just started to Jefferson behind Mr. Harlee's hands me span of blacks, when the horses became frightened and began to run. They soon became unmanageable. and upon turning a sharp corner near the store of C. W. Hood & Son., they turned the buggy over and threw the occupants violently to the ground. Mr. Harber was considerably bruised up, and was also cut right badly about the face and hands, but escaped without any serious injuries. Mr. Seegar fared worse, however, than Mr. Harber did. The lower part of the shin bone was fractured from the end about four and a half inches up the bone, thereby making quite a serious fracture, but not necessarily fatal by any means. We wish Mr. Seegar s speedy recovery. Serious Accident in Jackson County.

The Moonshiners' Escape.

Lexington, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—
eputies Gantt and Knox made an unsucssful raid in Madison county this week, and
hough at times close on the track, lost them

In the darkness.

Our farmers are busy sowing oats now, and from the large purchases of seed oats, there will be more grain made than in recent years. From all accounts there will be a marked decrease in the acreage of cotton. We still hear of much complaint among the farmers over the scarcity of hands.

Sheriff Maxwell is having built a store house, blacksmith shop, and making other improvements on his property here.

Attempted Suicide of a Prisoner Attempted Suicide of a Prisoner.
GREENSBORO, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]
Lucius Holt, a negro barber formerly of
Athens, lodged in jail here several days ago
for some minor offense, attempted suicide by
cutting his throat. He borrowed Sheriff English's knife as he said he wished to cut a hole
in his suspender. In a minute, the negro in
the cell with him cried out, "This man is trying to kill himself." Dr. J. E. Walker was
called and found that he came near to the
jugular artery on either side, cutting a small
hole in the trachea. He thinks though by
close attention he will recover.

Tree Planting in Dahlonega.

DAHLONEGA, Ga.. February 17.—[Special.]
he senior class of the North Georgia Agricultal college planted their "class tree" Tuesty. There are five in the class, viz: J. C. oodward, J. H. Morris, H. Fietcher, W. H. eldon and W. A. Swanson.
The orator and prophet for the occasion was C. Woodward, and the "future" that he ophesied for the cass of '88 was very brilling. The tree planted was a beautiful young the ple. The sycamore tree planted by last ar's class is growing unely.

A CRY FROM A SWAMP. Attempted Murder of a Negro Near Macon

-Woolfolk Receives a Warnirg.

Macon, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—
Information was received here this morning, stating that two negroes had been killed at a place eight miles from here, known as Seven Bridges. The true facts are as follows: Last night, about half-past 10 o'clock, a negro man named Sam Valuntino, while driving over the med Sam Valuntino, while driving over th swamp, was assaulted by some unknown per-son and stabbed twice in the neck. Sam had for his company an accordeon, a tambourine and a jug of whisky. These were stolen from him. His cries attracted the inmates of a store near by and they quickly ran to the rescue. When they arrived on the spot, the would-be murderer had flown. Sam was found lying on his back. He was carried to the store, where his wounds were dressed, and after a short rest, managed to relate his story, as above. The assassin has not been apprehended.

TOM WOOLFOLK'S VALENTINE. He Receives a Warning That He Will Be

Lynched Macon, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—The days that are assigned to Tom Woolfolk, here on earth, appear to be full of worry and torments. Vesterday he received a letter from an admirer in Savannah stating that a mob would attack the jail in about a week, and he would suffer death by hanging. This is treated as a rumor, but at the same time it places Tem in a most trying nosition. On vesterday, while as a rumor, but at the same time to faces the in a most trying position. On yesterday, while Mr. Stroberg, a plumber, was rearranging some pipes in the cell next to the one occupied by Tom, he was entertained by Tom in conversation. Tom stated that if Mr. Stroberg would lend him a chisel and a saw he would give him \$500. This was refused, as it should have been.

Tomorrow the argument in the plea for a new trial will be heard.

The Street Railway Question Macon, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—A special meeting of the council was held this evening at 5 o'clock. In opening the meeting Mayor Price stated that the special session was called in order to settle the difficulties between called in order to settle the difficulties between the Central City Street Railroad company and the contract which was to be drawn up between them, and Mayor Price and City Attorney Patterson represented the city. Mr. Patterson then read the document, stating why he had drawn up such a rigid contract, as he wished to fully protect the city's interest in every manner. After this contract was read, and upon Alderman Horne's motion, it was taken up and read by sections, and such amendments made as council saw fit.

After this was fixed the meeting adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow.

A Little Row at the Lanler.

Macon, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Tonight in the office lobby of the Hotel Lanier some excitement was caused by a conflict between one of the cooks and the hotel manager. The broiler of steaks claimed a salary of two weeks, but for some cause the matter of settlement was postponed. To-night he made his complaint at the office. This aroused the anger of the landlord who proceeded to call a porter to eject him, but more forces were assemble l, when at this juncture a few of the guests proceeded to put a stop to the scene. The cook would have fared badly if he had not been rescued.

Death of Mr. Kincher,

Macon, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—This morning Mr. H. J. Kincher died at his residence on Second street. The cause of his death was consumption. He will be buried tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock from Christ church.

A. T. O. Meeting. MACON, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—This evening at the elegant mansion of Mr. S. R. Jaques, the A. T. O. Social club will hold one of their famous meetings. The programme, as of their famous meetings. The programme, usual, will be entertaining and interesting. Macon Personal Glimpses.

Mr. Brown Buckett, present assistant mailing clerk at the postoffice, will leave here about the first of March to accept a position as mail agent on one of the California railroads.

Mr. Chauncey V. Palmer, of the Covington and Macon railroad, left for Greeneville last evening to visit his friend, Mr. J. R. Van Buren.

Mrs. Tyler Rogers has returned from the north very much improved. She went there to be treated for her ill health, and the success has been wonderful.

PAYING THEM OFF.

Work on the Macon and Covington Railroad

ATHENS, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Colonel Toon Powell passed through the city yesterday, on his way to Pleasant Hill, in Oglethorpe, to settle with Colonel Smith for the work done on the Macon and Covington road. work done on the Macon and Covington road.
Colonel Smith has already received the money, and will pay off the sub-contractors as soon as the estimates are footed up. Mr. Powell will receive about \$22,000, and Hampton & Bradeen \$6,000. Colonel Powell has his hands at work between Madison and Monticello, and says that tracklaying on the Macon and Covington road is being pushed from Madison and Monticello, and everything is moving along as fast as possible. It will not be long before there will be a large force of hands put on the line between Athens and Madison, and work will commence all along the line. The engineers are now on the line between Madison and High Shoals. It is not yet settled whether the road will come by Watkinsville or High Shoals. Colonel Powell says he has got rid of all his convicts except a few trusties and now employes only a night watch to look after the force. He is very hopeful about the railroad situation.

Who is the Unknown Boy?

Who is the Unknown Boy?

POWDER SPRINGS, February 17.—[Special.]—
The facts brought out at the coroner's inquest in regard to a negro's death found on Mr. Barnes' farm are few. Mr. Robert Miller te 'fied that he recognized him as the man who pas. ed his father's house about sixteen or eighteen days ago. He was sick and asked Miller fer food, which he gave him, wrapping it up in a piece of The Constitution, and the piece of paper was found in the house where the negro died. From other evidence he passed through this place February 1 or 2, going down the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railway towards Atlanta, and that he was sick, but no one knows who he is. He has been dead probably two weeks.

Henry County's New Jail. McDonough, Ga., February 17.— [Special.]—Mr. W. L. Landrum, agent for the Pauly jail manufacturing company, has secured the contract for building the jail at this place, The jail will cost five thousand dollars. When completed it will be one of the best and most substantial in the state.

A Handsome Tribute. Albany, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—A handsome shaft of gray granite, ten fen in height, has been erected by individual members of the Baptist church, assisted by friends from other places over the grave of the late Rev. W. B. Dix, the former pastor here. It is a handsome monument—a beautiful testimonial to the sterling worth and the manly labors of this young minister during his short pastorate here.

Bound Over For Forgery. BUENA VISTA, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—
J. T. Mallory, the one-armed man who was arrested in Butler last Saturday for forging the name of Mr. F. H. Buchanan to a check for one hundred and fifteen dollars, was tried in the justice court today and bound over in the sum of one hundred dollars.

Attend the Commercial College of Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky., and Suc-cess Will Be Yours,

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYton Railroad, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 6, 1888.—Prof. W. R. Smith, Lexington: I am tenographer in the office of General Superin t of the C., H. and D. R. R. I am of tendent of the C., H. and D. R. R. I am of the 6 of your graduates of December, '87, from different states who have secured fine situations in this city since December. I know your Business Course, Short-Hand Writing and Type-Writing cannot be excelled. Respectfully,

T. J. SAUNDERS,

Formerly of Virginia.

See advertisement of this renowned college in another column.

A GAY SEASON

That Which Has Just Closed at Washington.

The Last Reception at the White House of Brilliant Affair—The Ladies of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON. February 17 .- [Special.]-The social festivities of the season are at an end, and it is safe to say Washington society has never experienced a gayer year. The formal receptions at the cabinet houses closed last Wednesday on account of this week bringing Ash Wednesday and church festivities. Mrs. Whitney is by far the most popular of the Whitney is by far the most popular of the cabinet officers' wives. She has decidedly more callers than any of the balance, and her stumes are pronounced the handsomest worn in Washington, save, of course, those of Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Dickenson probably comes next on the list, and her house is invariably crowded on reception days. Thursday after-noon of last week concluded the receptions of the senators' wives, and the wives of gressmen closed their receptions on Monday

The reception at the white house on last Thursday afternoon was a brilliant spectacle, the dressing having been pronounced the handsomest of the season. The diplomatic corps honored the occasion by wearing their showy court dress, and together with the handsome costumes of the ladies and uniforms showy court dress, and together with the handsome costumes of the ladies and uniforms of the army and navy officers, made the reception extremely highly colored. The cabinet officers and their wives, as usual, assisted President and Mrs. Cleveland. Mrs. Cleveland wore the same pansy-purple dress recently described in this correspondence, and looked even more beautiful than usual. She wore her handsome diamond necklace.

The public reception last night by the president and Mrs. Cleveland was the most largely attended of any they have yet held; in fact it was a perfect jam, and hundreds were compelled to turn away on account of the immense crowd.

President and Mrs. Cleveland were enter-

pelled to turn away on account of the immense crowd.

President and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained at a cabinet dinner on Monday evening by Secretary and Mrs. Whitney. There were nineteen present and the table was decorated in elegant style. Along the center of the cloth was a strip of white India silk, the edges deeply embroidered in gold thread. In the center of this was a large bowl of Bohemain glass filled with puritan roses and other foliage. Flanking this at either end were tall gold stands filled with strawberries. At the end of the table were gold embroidered squares of white silk with smaller glass bowls of white roses and asparagus vines, and on each of the napkins were gilt-edged name cards.

Mrs. Whitney is very intimate with Mrs. Cleveland, and will accompany her and the president to Florida next week.

The reception and ball given by the Chinese minister Monday night was quite different from the one of last year on account of the fact that cards of invitation were issued and all would-be intruders barred entrance. The ball has been pronounced a sumptuous affair and was one of the important society events of the season. Some seven hundred guests were in attendance.

E. W. B.

THE OKLAHOMA BILL.

An Interview With Mayor Barnes on the Subject.
Washington, February 17.—[Special.]—

For the past few days Major Barnes has been considerably troubled with a severe throat affection which makes it very difficult to talk. However, tonight I succeeded in getting him to discuss the Oklahoma bill, which is now attracting considerable attention on account of the favorable report recently made by the committee on territories, and for the reason that Major Barnes has announced his intention of making a minority report. Here is what he says:

"I became acquainted with this subject from the fact that two years ago as chairman of a sub-committee of the committee on territories the duty was assigned me of investigating several different bills for the organization of the territory of Oklahoma. I became satisfied that the scheme then proposed which embraced the whole of Indian territory and what is known as the public land strip could not be carried into effect without violating the solemn treaty obligations of the government with the five civilized tribes—the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Choctaws and Chickasaws. These five tribes had emigrated from North and South Carolina, Georgia Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi, They had occupied lands in these different states. Their title to these lands had been the same as the title of all other Indians to lands on this continent. This title was the title of occupancy as recognized by the supreme court of the United States, their right being the use of the lands as they continued to occupy them. The supreme court of the United States have said that this title is the same as that of a life tenant, the right to the use of the land, but without right to convey any title to the same. They agreed to surrender these lands upon inducements held out by the government, that the government would exchange for these lands lands west of the Mississippi river, and under an act of congress in 1830 would give them a patent to the lands which they should receive in exchange, being the same sort of title by which any white man holds his farm today. Acting on this inducement they migrated to what is the Indian territory, and the whole of what is now laid down in the maps was patented to these Indians. By solemn treaties also entered into with those tribes the government obligated itself never to erect over them any state or territorial government obtained the right to locate on these lands other friendly Indian tribes, but the whole policy of Igovernment recognized that this territory was to be a permanent home for the Indians, and the whites in neighboring states have long looked with wishful eyes for settlement in the fertile lands located within the territory; hence different times proposing to establish a territory; hence different to the Indians is to be excured, but it is a consent which is to be excured, but it is a consent which is to be excured by the creation of the g is known as the public land strip could not be carried into effect without violating the

sent of the Indians is to be secured, but it is a consent which is to be extorted by the creation of the government in the first instance and negotiation afterward. It is evidently not the free and full consent contemplated at the time the treaties were made, and they were induced to move hence. The Indians have in every way protested against the formation of the proposed government. The five tribes have made great progress in civilization. Each enjoys separate government. The five tribes have made great progress in civilization. Each enjoys separate government. They have their own governors and teritorial legislatures and their respective governments are moddelled after the government of the United States, under the constitution. They have through their different legislative assemblies and general council of the five tribes protested against the formation of a territorial government without their consent first had been obtained. Other tribes located in this territory have made similar protests, and have insisted that the establishment of a territorial government in the first instance would leave them powerless as against the strong government, and wholly unable to exercise any free votition in the matter."

ter."
"What do you think of the present bill as amended?"

"What do you think of the present bill as amended?"

"The present bill is far less objectionable than the bill of the last congress, which proposed to include the whole of the Indian teritory, while this bill expressly excludes from its operation all the land actually occupied by the five tribes; while the present bill violates the obligation of the government, the guarantee of the integrity of the whole Indian territory, it still preserves unimpaired the right territory, it still preserves unimpaired the right of the five tribes to all the land of which they

are at present in occupancy and possession, and this amounts, in round numbers, to some twenty million acres. Whatever be the fate, therefore, of the present measure, I rejoice that the efforts of those who opposed the bill two years ago have at least secured a very considerable modification." derable modification."
"Then you will not make a minority report?"
"Yes, I expect to make one and hope that other important amendments may yet be secured. I feel no other interest in the question, than having been assigned to its investigation, I am desirous of seeing justice done to weak and defenseless people at the hands of a strong

and defenseless people at the hands of a strong and powerful government."

"Will you speak on this bill?"

"I can't tell what aspect the question will assume in the house, and therefore cannot deside whether it may or may not be advisable to make a further speech on the subject, having fully discussed it in the last congress. However if I find itadvisable I shall oppose the bill to the best of my ability. There are many serious objections to the bill, even in its present form. In the first place, its boundaries are vague and indefinite; it will include the public landstrip too small in itself for the formation of a territory, having only some three and a half million acres of land, and such parts of the Indian territory, having only some three and a half million acres of land, and such parts of the Indian territory as the five tribes have ceded or agreed to cede to the United States for the express purpose of locating friendly Indians or freedmen—formerly the slaves or their ancestors being the slaves of the five tribes. The bill contemplates that under various devices the assent of the Indians to the incorporation of the whole or parts of this residue of the original Indian territory is to be incorporated within the proposed territory of Oklahoma. With the assent of the Indians obtained, that part will be excluded, hence it will be readily ncluded; where it cannot be obtained, that part will be excluded, hence it will be readily part will be excluded, hence it will be readily seen there are no fixed and definite boundaries for the prescribed territory. The Indians view with alarm the introduction of white settlers, and the collisions and irritations which must necessarily ensue under which the Indians will be driven to the wall, when they expected

under former guarantees of the government to occupy homes surrounded entirely by people of their own race and free from the intrusion of the white man. The cupidity of the white man is at the bottom of the whole scheme.

of the white man. The cupidity of the whole scheme. If the policy of the government is ever to be changed, concerning the Indian territory, the policy which has existed for nearly sixty years, both sound statesmanship and good faith demand that the assent of all the Indian tribes interested should be first secured by fair and open negotiations previous to the organization of any government over the same."

I have learned in the past few days that, outside of the committee, Major Barnes will have considerable support in opposing this bill, and it is possible that the support will amount to enough to prevent its passage. When the committee on territories was first announced, it was generally conceded that it had been "packed" for the express purpose of getting a favorable report on this bill. Mr. Springer, the chairman, arranged the committee after sounding a number of the members, and therefore succeeded in making it up almost entirely of those in favor of the "boomers." Major Barnes will be ably supported by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, and others.

E. W. B.

MURDER OF AN OLD NEGRO. Woman Arrested as the Assassin-Other

North Carolina News. RALRIGH, N. C., February 17.—[Special.]— News has been received here of a murder in Tatam's township, Columbus county. It was committed Monday night. A venerable negro, named Squire George, was in his house scated in a chair in front of the fire, when he was approached from the rear and knocked on the head with an axe or some other heavy instrument. It has been discovered that a young negro woman, Alice Brown, committed the crime. She is a good-looking mulatto, aged 25, who went to Columbus county two years ago under suspicious circumstances. She lived in a very quiet way and had quantities of valuable clothing. She claimed to be from Wayne county. She has been arrested and is ain iail county. She has been arrested and is in jail at Whiteville. No cause for this murder can

at Whiteville. No cause for this murder can be discovered.

The bookseller's convention at Greensboro yesterday, was a success. Eugene G. Harrel, of this city, was made president, and W. A. Muse, of Durham, secretary. President Harrel says that one of the main objects of the association is to foster literary work in the state and promote North Carolina literature. Rev. R. G. Pearson, the famous revivalist, left today for Newberne, where he will hold meetings for the next fortnight. He goes to Wilmington March 18th, to remain a month. Up to today, four hundred and one farmers' alliances have been organized in North Carolina.

Mike Cook and William Landing, the negroes charged with burning the town of Oxford, will be tried at the next term of Durham

groes charged with burning the town of Oxford, will be tried at the next term of Durham superior court, the case having been moved there from Granville county. Pierce Morton, a well-known farmer, fell dead in his house in Alamance county day be-

fore yesterday.

An incendiary burned the residence of Mrs.

Saunders, in Beaufort county. A reward is offered and efforts to capture him are being Calvin Stockton, colored, has been arrested

at Winston charged with having caused the death of George Harris by striking him upon the head with a stick.

A gold mine in Lincoln county has just been sold to English capitalists, and another party

sold to English capitalists, and another party
of Englishmen, who not long ago bought the
noted Christian mine in Montgomery, are preparing to spend three hundred thousand dollars in its development.

Last week three men were arrested in Iredell county on the charge of having assassinated Abraham Barker in his mother's house.
Another man, named William Hepler, has
been arrested charged with complicity in the
same offense, and is in jail at Statesville.

Forger Captured.
Chipley, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—
The negro Tom Marsh, who forged several
money orders on some of our leading merchants and escaped, was captured last night
and handled by proper authorities today.
Thirty dollars reward will be paid as soon as
decided by a conviction in the superior court.

In Jail for Swapping Watches.

GREENVILLE, S. C., February 17.—(Special.)
Jessie Belcher was arrested yesterday, charged with breach of trust. T. R.' Martin claimed that he had given Belcher a watch to have fixed for him, but the defendant swapped the watch for an inferior one. While before Justice Davis, Belcher was asked what he had to say to the charge, and in reply, said that he had done as stated and deserved punishment. He was given twenty days in jail. He was given twenty days in jail

Assignment in Rutledge, Madison, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]— News has just reached the city of the assignment made yesterday by A. J. Williams, the largest merchant of Rutledge. His liabilities w. P. Wallace is the assignee. Mr. Williams is a popular man of that town and his failure is regretted.

CURE CONSTIPATION.

To enjoy health one should have reg-ular evacuations every twen y four hours. The evils, both mental and physical, resulting from HABITUAL CONSTIPATION are many and serious. For the cure of this common trouble, Tutt's Liver Pills have gained a popularity unpar-alleled. Elegantly sugar coated. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

D. C. BACON, Pres. M. F. AMOROUS, Gen. Mgr ATLANTA LUMBER COMPANY

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Long Leaf Pine. KILN-DRY DRESSED FLOORING CEILING, WEATHERBOARDING,

SHINGLES AND LATHS, BRIDGE AND TRESTLE TIMBERS.

Best in quality, lowest in price. Write for estiacted on house bills. Peculiar To Itself

Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine. In very many respects it is so very different from any is and all other medicines ever offered to the public that it is with peculiar force and propriety that it may be said to be PECULIAR TO ITSELF.

which they are mixed; third, in the process by which the curative properties of the Is Peculiar These three important points make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar in the wonderful curest accomplishes, wholly unprecedented in the history of medicine, and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla a clear right to the title of "The greatest blood purifier ever discovered." Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla s peculiar in its wonderful record at home. It

sale in Lowell, Mass, where it is made, has in-creased steadily since its introduction. Druggists of Lowell say they sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla tions. Lowell say they sell more of nood's Satsaparina dons.

If you have never tried this peculiar medicine, do bined. This one fact should certainly convince you that this medicine does rossess peculiar curative powers. Try it this season.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar in the confidence it gains among all classes of people. Where it is once used it becomes a favorite remedy, and is often adopted as the standard family medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla is also peculiar in its phemay be said to be Peculiar to Itself.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is peculiar in a strictly medicinal sense, in three important particulars, viz.: first, in the combination of remedial agents used; second, in the proportion in which they are mixed; third, in the process by which the curative properties of the large preparations are secured. Is Peculiar preparations are secured. Is Peculiar These three important points make Hood's Sarsaparilla is also peculiar in its phenomenal sules, standing today Is Peculiar kind in the curatry. Hood's Sarsaparilla is also peculiar in its phenomenal sules, standing today Is Peculiar to its preparation in the curatry. Hood's Sarsaparilla is also peculiar in its phenomenal sules, standing today Is Peculiar kind in the curatry. Hood's Sarsaparilla is also peculiar in its phenomenal sules, standing today Is Peculiar kind in the curatry. Hood's Sarsaparilla is also peculiar in its phenomenal sules, standing today Is Peculiar kind in the curatry. Hood's Sarsaparilla is also peculiar in its phenomenal sules, standing today Is Peculiar kind in the curatry. Hood's Sarsaparilla is also peculiar in its phenomenal sules, standing today Is Peculiar kind in the curatry. Hood's Sarsaparilla is also peculiar in its phenomenal sules, standing today Is Peculiar kind in the curatry. Hood's Sarsaparilla is also peculiar in its phenomenal sules, standing today Is Peculiar kind in the curatry. Hood's Sarsaparilla is also peculiar in its phenomenal sules, standing today Is Peculiar kind in the curatry. Hood's Sarsaparilla is also peculiar in its phenomenal sules, standing today Is Peculiar kind in the curatry. Hood's Sarsaparilla is also peculiar in its phenomenal sules, standing today Is Peculiar kind in the curatry. Hood's Sarsaparilla is also peculiar in the earthy Hood's Sarsaparilla in the strict in the earthy Hood's Sarsaparilla is also peculiar in necessary than is the case with order including A dollar bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains an average of more than 10) doses, and will last a month, while other preparations will average to last not over a week. Is Peculiar peculiar in its general appearance, it is pecu-liarly clean, clear, and beautiful as compared with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass, by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass, 100 Doses One Dollar 100 Doses One Dollar

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HARD AND SOFT COAL Heating Stoves.

MANTELS, Plain and Enameled Grates, Tile Hearths and Facings in the south.

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of latest designs always in stock COOKING STOV -AND-WROUGHT IRON RANGES.

TIN WATER SETS, GRANITE IRONWARI Infact, all kinds of Housefurnish-ing Goods. Steam and Gas Fitters' Sut plies. Hose, Inspirators, Vaives, Pumps, Rams, etc. Agents for Morris & Tasker's Wrought Iron Pipes for steam and gas, Dunning's Boilers, Climax Gas Machines. The best of everything for the

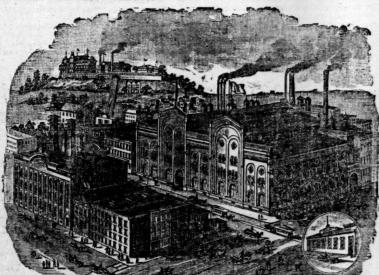
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JACOB MOERLEIN, Treas, JOHN MOERLEIN, Supt.

The Christian Moerlein Brewing Co., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

-MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST BRANDS OF-BEER.

CAPACITY 350,000 BARRELS YEARLY.



For Sale Everywhere in Atlanta.

Particular attention is invited to our "NATIONAL EXPORT" which is brewed from the finest continuous and domestic hops and mait, and prejared according to the most approved methods. It is continue and pure old lager; does not contain a particle of any injurious ingredients, and being about the present of the most prominent physicians for the convalencent, the weak and the aged. The "NATIONAL EXPORT" was browned originally for the Australian trade exclusively, but, with our increased facilities, we are now prepared to furnish it to our customers throughout the world.

ers throughout the world.

MOERLEIN'S "NATIONAL EXPORT" was awarded the first premium at every Cincini Exposition over all competitors, proving it the best beer in Cincinnati, and, consequently, the finest in world. The barrel beer of THE CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO. is guaranteed to equal, if not superior, to any beer brewed at home or abroad. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten Do Pints, and is guaranteed to keep in any/climate.

Emil Selig, Atlanta Agent ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED,

WOMAN'S WORL

Poems, Sketches, Hints, Stories an ers of The Con

[From the Weekly (

UNDER A TREE ROOF.

"Hello, Jim! Where have you been lately?" shouted a broker the other evening to a portly, finely-dressed man in the corridor of the St. James. The gentleman stopped, shook hands with his friend, and replied: "I've been home to see my old father and mother, the first time sixteen years, and I tell you, old man, I ouldn't have missed that visit for all my for

"Kinder good to visit your boyhood hor

"You bet. Sit down. I was just thinking about the old folks, and feel talkative. If you have a few moments to spare, sit down, lighta cigar, and listen to a story of a rich man who had almost forgotten his father and mother."

They sat down and the man told his story.

"How I came to visit my home happened in a curious way. Six weeks ago I went down to fire island fishing. I had a lunch put up at Crook & Nash's, and you can imagine my atonishment when I opened the hamper to find a package of crackers wrapped up in a plece of newspaper. That newspaper was the little patent inside country weekly published at my home in Wisconsin. I read every word in it. advertisements and all. There was George Kellogg, who was a schoolmate of mine, advertising hams and salt pork, and another boy was postmaster. By George! it made me home-sick, and I determined then and there to go home, and go home I did.
"In the first place I must tell you how I came to New York. I had a tiff with my father and left home. I finally turned up in New York with a dollar in my pocket. I got a job running a freight elevator in the very house. in which I am now a partner. My haste to get rich drove the thoughts of my parents from me, and when I did think of them the hard words that my father last spoke to me rankled in my bosom. Well, I went home. I didn't see much change in Chicago, but the magnificent new depot in Milwaukee I thought was an improvement on the old shed that they used to have. It was only thirty miles from Milwaukee to my home, and I tell you, John, that train seemed to creep. I was actually worse than a school boy going home for vacation. At last we neared the town. Familiar sights met my eyes, and, darn it all; they filled with toars. There was Bill Lyman's red barn, fust the same; but great Scott! what were all of the other houses? We rode nearly a mile before coming to the depot, through houses where only occasionally I saw one that was familiar. The town had grown to ten times its size when I knew it. The train stopped and I junned off. Not a face in sight that I knew, and I started down the platform to go home. In the office door stood the station agent. I walked up and said: 'Howdy, Mr. Collins?'

"He stared at me and replied, 'You've got the best of me, sir.'

"It dold him who I was and wha "How I came to visit my home happened in a curious way. Six weeks ago I went down to

the best of me, sir.

"I told him who I was and what I had been doing in New York, and he didn't make any bones in talking to me. Said he: "It's about time you came home. You in New York rich, and your father scratching gravel to get a bare living."

time you came home. You in New York rich, and your father scratching gravel to get a bare living?

"I tell you, John, it knocked me all in a heap. I thought my father had enough to live upon comfortably. Then a notion struck me. Before going home I telegraphed to Chicago to one of our correspondents there to send me \$1,000 by first mail. Then I went into Mr. Collins' back office, got my trunk in there, and put on an eld hand-me-down suit that I use for fishing and hunting. My plug hat I replaced by a soft hat, took my valise in my hand, and went home. Somehow the place didn't look right. The currant bushes had been dug up from the front yard, and the fence was gone. All the old locust trees had been dug down and young maple trees were planted. The house looked smaller somehow, too. But I went up to the front door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and rang the bell. Mother came to the front door and rang the bell with the bell with the regardation of the plant of the

"Then I cried, too, John. I just broke down and cried like a baby. She got me into the house, hugging and kissing me, and then she went to the back door and shouted, 'George!' "Father came in in a moment, and from the kitchen asked, 'What do you want, Car'line?' "Then he came in. He knew me in a moment. He stuck out his hand and grasped mine, and said sternly, 'Well, young man, do you propose to behave yourself now?' "He tried to put on a brave front, but he broke down. There we three sat like whipped school children, all whimpering. At last supper time came and mother went out to prepare it. I went into the kitchen with her.

"Where do you live, Jimmy?" she asked.
"'In New York,' I replied.
"'What are you workin' at now, Jimmy?'

"Th New York,' I replied.
"'What are you workin' at now, Jimmy?"
"'H'm workin' in a dry goods store.'
"'Then I suppose you don't live very high,
for I hear tell o' them city clerks what don't
get enough money to keep body and soul together. So I'll just tell you, Jimmy, we've
got nothin' but roast spareribs for supper. We
ain't got any money now, Jimmy, We're
poorer nor Job's turkey.

"I told her I would be delighted with the
spareribs, and to tell the truth, John, I haven't
eaten a meal in New York that tasted as well
as those crisp roasted spareribs did. I spent
the evening playing checkers with father,
while mother sat by telling me all about
their misfortunes from old white Mooley
getting drowned in the pond to father's signing a note for a friend and having to mortgage
the place to pay it. The Jmortgage was due
inside of a week and not a cent to meet it
with—just \$800. She supposed they would be
turned out of house and home but in my wind misde of a week and not a cent to meet it with—just \$800. She supposed they would be turned out of house and home, but in my mind I supposed they wouldn't. At last nine o'clock came and father said: Jim, go out to the barn and see if Kit is all right. Bring in an armful of old shingles that are just inside the door and fill up the water pail. Then we'll go off to bed and get up early and go a-fishing.'

a-fishing.'
"I didn't say a word, but I went out to the barn, bedded down the horse, broke up an armful of shingles, pumped a pail of water, filled the woodbox, and then we all went to

"Father called me at 4:30 in the morning, and while he was getting a cup of coffee I skipped over to the depot cross lots and got my best brass rod. Father took nothing but a trolling line and spoon hook. He rowed the boat with his trolling line in his mouth, while I stood in the stern with a silver shiper rioged. I stood in the stern with a silver shiner rigged on. Now, John, I never saw a man catch fish like he did. To make a long story short, he caught four bass and five pickerel and I never got a bite.

caught four bass and five pickerel and I never got a bite.

"At noon we went ashore and father went home, while I went to the postoffice. I got a letter from Chicago with a check for \$1,000 in it. With some trouble I got it cashed, getting paid in \$5 and \$10 bills, making quite a roll. I then got a roast joint of beef and a lot of delicacies and had them sent home. After that I went visiting among my old schoolmates for two hours and went home. The joint was in the oven. Mother had put on her only silk dress, and father had donned his Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes, none too good, wither. This is where I played a joke on the old folks. Mother was in the kitchen watching the roast. Father, was out to the barn, and I had a clear coast. I dumped the sugar out of the old blue bowl, put the thousand dollars in it, and placed the cover on again. At last supper was ready. Father asked a blessing over it, and he actually trembled when he stuck his knife in the roast.

"We haven't had a piece of meat like this

"We haven't had a piece of meat like this "We haven't had a piece of meat like this in five years, Jim,' he said; and mether put in with, 'And we haven't had any coffee in a year, only when we went a visitin'."
"Then she poured out the coffee and lifted the cover of the sugar bowl, asking as she did so, 'How many spoons. Jimmy?"
"Then she struck something that wasn't sugar. She picked up the bowl and page of lift.

ugar. She picked up the bowl and peered into

uliar To Itself

uliar medicine. in different from any gred to the public d propriety that it its made, has in uction. Druggists of Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar in the confidence in the combination in the proportion in the proportion in the proportion in the process by which is Peculiar as compared with the muddy, gritty make-up of other preparations.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar in the confidence it is gains among all classes of people. Where it is once in the popular in its phenomenal sales, standing today IS Peculiar the leading medicine of its IS Peculiar in its strength and economy—100 doses one dollar. It is a concentrated extract from Sarsaparilla, Dock, Juniper Berries. Mandrake, Dandelion, and other valuable vegetable remedies. To Itself and it possesses greater medicines. A dollar bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla on the sample of Hood's Sarsaparilla is also IS Peculiar peculiar in its general appearance, it is peculiar in its general appearanc

Sarsaparilla

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Plain and Enameled Grates, Tile Hearths and Facings in the south. GAS FIXTURES

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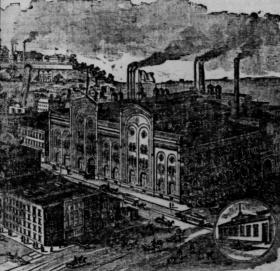
GRANITE IRONWARE, Infact, all kinds of Housefurnish-ing Goods. Steam and Gas Pitters' Supplies. Hose, Inspirators, Valves, Pumps, Rams, etc. Agents for Morris & Tasker's Wrought fron Pipes for steam and gas, Dunning's Boilers, Climax Gas

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stian Moerlein Brewing Co.,

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nyited to our "NATIONAL EXPORT" which is brewed from the finesh operand mait, and prejared according to the most approved methods. It is does not contain a particle of any injurious ingredients, and being a close not contain a particle of any injurious ingredients, and being the state of the significant of the most prominent physicians for the aged. The "NATIONAL EXPORT" was brewed originally for the Australia of the control of the significant of NATIONAL EXPORT" was awarded the first premium at every Cincinn petitors, proving it the best beer in Cincinnati, and, consequently, the finest in of THE CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO. is guaranteed to any beer brewed at home or abroad. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten De to keep in any climate.

Selig, Atlanta Agent LL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

WOMAN'S WORLD AND WORK

Poems, Sketches, Hints, Stories and Recipes for the Fair Readers of The Constitution.

(From the Weekly Constitution.)

UNDER A TREE ROOF. "Hello, Jim! Where have you been lately?"

shouted a broker the other evening to a portly, finely-dressed man in the corridor of the St. James. The gentleman stopped, shook hands with his friend, and replied: "I've been home in sixteen years, and I tell you, old man, I wouldn't have missed that visit for all my for-

about the old folks, and feel talkative. If you have a few moments to spare, sit down, light a cigar, and listen to a story of a rich man who had almost forgotten his father and mother." They sat down and the man told his story. "How I came to visit my home happened in

a curious way. Six weeks ago I went down to Fire island fishing. I had a lunch put up at a curious way. Six weeks ago I went down to Fire island fishing. I had a lunch put up at Crook & Nash's, and you can imagine my astonishment when I opened the hamper to find a package of crackers wrapped up in a piece of newspaper. That newspaper was the little patent inside country weekly published at my home in Wisconsin. I read every word in it. advertisements and all. There was George Kellogg, who was a schoolmate of mine, advertising hams and salt pork, and another boy was postmaster. By George! it made me home-sick, and I determined then and there to go home, and go home I did.

"In the first place I must tell you how I came to New York. I had a tiff with my father and left home. I finally turned up in New York with a dollar in my pocket. I got a job ranning a freight elevator in the very house in which I am now a partner. My haste to get rich drove the thoughts of my parents from me, and when I did think of them the hard words that my father last spoke to me rankled in my bosom. Well, I went home. I didn't see much change in Chicago, but the magnificent new depot in Milwaukee I thought was an improvement on the old shed that they used to have. It was only thirty miles from Milwaukee to my home, and I tell you, John, that train seemed to creep. I was actually worse than a school boy going home for yacation. At last I tell you, John, that train seemed to creep. I was actually worse than a school boy going home for vacation. At last we neared the town. Familiar sights met my eyes, and, darn it all, they filled with tears. There was Bill Lyman's red barn, just the same; but great Scott! what were all of the other houses? We rode nearly a mile before coming to the depot, through houses where only occasionally I saw one that was familiar. The town had grown to ten times its size when I knew it. The train stopped and I jumped off. Not a face in sight that I knew, and I started down the platform to go home. In the office door stood the station agent. I walked up and said: "He stared at me and replied, 'You've got

'He stared at me and replied, 'You've got "He stared at the and replace, Tou ve gos the best of me, sir."
"I told him who I was and what I had been doing in New York, and he didn't make any bones in talking to me. Said he: "it's about time you came home. You in New York rich, and your father scratching gravel to get a bare

iving.'
"I tell you, John, it knocked me all in a beap. I thought my father had enough to ive upon comfortably. Then a notion struck me. Before going home I telegraphed to Chicago to one of our correspondents there to

and cried like a baby. She got me into the house, hugging and kissing me, and then she went to the back door and shouted, 'George!'

"Father came in in a moment, and from the kitchen asked, 'What do you want, Car'line?'

"Then he came in. He knew me in a moment. He stuck out his hand and grasped mine, and said sternly, 'Well, young man, do you propose to behave yourself now?'

"He tried to put on a brave front, but he broke down. There we three sat like whipped school children, all whimpering. At last supper time came and mother went out to prepare it. I went into the kitchen with her.

"Where do you live, Jimmy?" she asked.

"In New York,' I replied.

"What are you workin' at now, Jimmy?"

"I'm workin' in a dry goods store.'

"Then I suppose you don't live very high, for I hear tell o' them city clerks what don't get enough money to keep body and soul together. So I'll just tell you, Jimmy, we've got nothin' but roast spareribs for supper. We ain't got any money now, Jimmy. We're poorer mor Job's turkey.'

"I told her I would be delighted with the spareribs, and to tell the truth, John, I haven't eaten a meal in New York that tasted as well as those crisp roasted spareribs did. I spent the evening playing checkers with father, while mother sat by telling me all about their misfortunes from old white Mooley getting drowned in the pord to father's signing a note for a friend and having to mortgage the place to pay it. The Imortgage was due inside of a week and not a cent to meet it with—just \$800. She supposed they would be turned out of house and home, but in my mind I supposed they would he turned out of house and home, but in my mind I supposed they would he turned out of house and home, but in my mind I supposed they would be furned out of house and home, but in my mind I supposed they would be durned out of house and home, but in my mind I supposed they would be durned out of house and home, but in my mind I supposed they would be durned out of house and home, but in my mind I supposed the pool of hingles t

a-fishing."
"I didn't say a word, but I went out to the barn, bedded down the horse, broke up an armful of shingles, pumped a pail of water, filled the woodbox, and then we all went to bed.

"Father called me at 4:30 in the morning, and while he was getting a cup of coffee I skipped over to the depot cross lots and got my best brass rod. Father took nothing but a rolling line and spoon hook. He rowed the loat with his trolling line in his mouth, while stood in the stern with a silver shiner rigad m. Now, John, I never saw a man catch fish ike he did. To make a long slory short, he aught four bass and five pickerel and I never to a bite.

caught four bass and five pickerel and I never got a bite.

"At noon we went ashore and father went home, while I went to the postoffice. I got a letter from Chicago with a check for \$1,000 in it. With some trouble I got it cashed, getting paid in \$5 and \$10 bills, making quite a roll. I then got a roast joint of beef and a lot of delicacies and had them sent home. After that I went visiting among my old schoolmates for two hours and went home, The joint was in the oven. Mother had put on her only silk dress, and father had donned his Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes, none too good, aither. This is where I played a joke on the old folks. Mother was in the kitchen watching the roast. Father was out to the barn, and I had a clear coast. I dumped the sugar out of the old blue bowl, put the thousand dollars in it, and placed the cover on again. At last supper was ready. Father asked a blessing over it, and he actually trembled when he stuck his knife in the roast.

"We haven't had a nice of west like this

it. 'Aha, Master Jimmy, playin' your old tricks on your mammy, eh? Well, boys will be boys.

"Then she gasped for breath. She saw it was money. She looked at me, then at father, and then with trembling fingers drew the great roll of bills out.

"Ha! ha! ha! I can see father now as he stood there then on tiptoe, with his knife in one hand, fork in the other, and his eyes fairly bulging out of his head. But it was too much for mother. She raised her eyes to heaven and said slowly, 'Put your trust in the Lord, for he will provide.'

"Then she fainted away. Well, John, there's not much more to tell. We threw water in her face and brought her to, and then we demolished that dinner, mother all the time saying, 'My boy Jimmy! My boy

the time saying, 'My boy Jimmy! My boy Jimmy!

Jimmy! "I stayed home a month. I fixed up the place, paid off all debts, had a good time, and came back again to New York. I am going to send \$50 home every week. I tell you, John, it's mighty nice to have a home."

John was looking steadily at the head of his, cane. When he spoke he took Jim by the hand and said: "Jim, old friend, what you have told me has affected me greatly. I haven't heard from my home way up in Maine for ten years. I'm going home tomorrow.

Thrown On Their Own Resources.

The Philadelphia Press tells how some energetic women earn their living. It says:

Quite different from whist or dancing was the work elected by a woman swindled of her property by a rascally lawyer. If she had been twenty instead of forty, she would have entered a training school for nurses, but it was too late to begin new lines of work. In prosperous days she had always attended personally to the preserving, fruit canning and jelly making with great pleasure. She was sure she could do this excellently. She made some of these choice edibles for the Woman's exchange, but sales were slow and profits smail. One day she overheard a rich patroness of that institution say: "I wish I knew of somebody who would go into my kitchen and make jellies and sweet pickles and brandy peaches; my cooks never have good luck." With a sharp wrench of her diffidence as well as her pride, the woman, who knew she had a genius for preserving, profiered her services. The lady agreed is tray her the next day on stray. Thrown On Their Own Resources. agreed the woman, who knew she had a genius for preserving, profiered her services. The lady agreed to try her the next day on strawberries, and liked her so well that she recommended her to her friends. As the season went on she made an agreement to notify the ladies when the proper time came for using raspberries, blackberries, cherries, currents, nipearmles preches pears explaying cripes. raspberries, blackberries, cherries, currents, pineapples, peaches, pears, crab-apples, quinces and plums. These she canned, or preserved, or made into jelly and marmalade, as each lady fancied. She watched the market, and knew when the best quality was ready. The ladies recognizing superior judgment, depended upon her to do the buying, and the dealers allowed her a percentage. She found many grapes running to waste on their estates, and proposed to utilize them for wine, which she made most successfully. She developed another branch of business in making sacramental wine for churches. Her circle of families was kept supplied with a large variety lies was kept supplied with a large variety of canned vegetables and delicious relishes, such as spiced currents and plums, pickled peaches and pears, catchup and chow-chow, barberry sance and boiled cider-apple sauce such as the Shakers make. Except on a very warm day her work was not hard, for the cooks assisted in preparing fruits and washing the

heap. I thought my father had enough to live upon comfortably. Then a notion struck me. Before going home I telegraphed to Chicago to one of our correspondents there to Send me \$1,000 by first mail. Then I went into Mr. Collins' back office, got my trink in the Read of the collection of the pretiest into Mr. Collins' back office, got my trink in the Read of the collection of the pretiest into Mr. Collins' back office, got my trink in the Read of the collection of the pretiest into Mr. Collins' back office, got my trink in the Read of the collection of the pretiest into Mr. Collins' back office, got my trink in the Read of the Read of

Wrong Interpretation of the Word Culture. From the Boston Globe.

There is no word more generally misapplied than "culture." It is by no means consonant with intellectual attainments, nor the attributes that receive the term genius. A "genius" is frequently not a cultured individual. The possession of a great brain does not entail cultivation. A man or woman of an unusual intellect, strengthened and developed by well-defined study, may be far less cultivated than another of smaller capacities.

Culture is by no means an accompaniment of the highest mental development or greatest artistic attainments.

Taken in its broadest sense culture means refined thought and speech and gentle man-

efined thought and speech and gentle man

There are clever and well-instructed women who are devoid of culture. A cultivated wo-man is far less easy to describe than a clever The cultivated woman carries with her an

intangible suggestion of refinement that is an index to her mind. She assimilates insensibly with the true, the beautiful and the good. She has no angles. Neither has she obtrusive penaltarities.

The clever woman often has sharply marked The clever woman often has sharply marked angles and peculiarities so pronounced as to be annoyance to those brought in contact with her and sufficient to detract from her merit.

The bearing of the cultivated woman is one of quiet dignity. It leaves its impress upon all who come under its influence. It carries with it conviction that the woman who possesses this attribute is opposed to whatever is prejudicial and narrow-minded, and its influence is elevating and refining.

The talented woman will waste no time if she makes an effort to acquire culture. It will not lessen her individuality nor detract from her usefulness. Instead, whatever be her calling or whatever her place, she will find the opportunities for use of her abilities widened by the charm culture will add to her learning or attainments.

General Ignorance. To some of the newspapers not long ago made no end of tun of a college graduate who could not tell who discovered America. I am like the above graduate. I don't know. If you know, er think you know a man who does know, I wish you would tell me. I am also away down in the spelling class. I can not spell Shaikespear as Shakespere himself spelled it. I wish you would tell me the proper way of spelling that great man's name. I do not know why there are so many gray horses and no gray colts. I do not know whether the egg began with the hen, or the hen started with the egg. I can't understand why we can't find the north pole when we know right where it is. I don't know why a man wears buttons on the tails of his coat. I can't see what earthly use an elephant's tail is to him. I don't understand why people in town are always wild to go to the country and people in twen are always wild to go to the country and people in the country and people things that everybody ought to know, and that everybody, except you and I, seems to know already.

roast.

"We haven't had a piece of meat like this in five years, Jim,' he said; and mother put in with, 'And we haven't had any coffee in a year, only when we went a visitin.'

"Then she poured out the coffee and lifted the cover of the sugar bowl, asking as she did so, 'How many spoons. Jimmy?"

"Then she struck something that wasn't sugar. She picked up the bowl and peered into

was thought that the preparations for the entertainment must have taken weeks. Beside each plate was an exquisitely modeled carafe of transparent pink confection, with a deep rose tint two-thirds of the way up, given by the liquor within. Reposing on each plate was a snow-white kitten, with a neck ribbon of blue, to which was attached a tiny silver bell engraved with the name of the young lady who was to occupy that place. This charming production of the confectioner's art probably reposes upon the toilet table of each fair guest as a souvenir, falthough composed of the most delicate and toothsome paste that ever melted in a lovely mouth. But the chef d'œuvre rested in a cloud of cream in the center of the table, a hundred-petalled rose, sprinkled with drops of dew. A few of these petals served on a dainty bon bon dish with some of the cream and a drop of dew was a thing to be remembered.

Montreal Letter. On a Toboggan.

Montreal Letter.

The toboggan is a sled with a single runner, which spreads clear across the bottom of the sled. The top of the toboggan is just like the bottom. It is somewhat thicker than a sheet of writing-paper and about as long as an after-dinner speech. Its seating capacity is limited only by the number of people who can get on it. The urbane and gentlemanly conductor sits aft and uses one of his lithe and willowy legs for a steering apparatus, by which he guides the toboggan some wayor rudder. It is easy to siide down hill on a toboggan. In fact, after you start down, you can't do anything else. True, you could fall off. That is easily done. The flying machine is not high, so you haven't very far to fall. Still, if you have to fall from a toboggan half-way down the slide, or else fall down stairs with a kitchen stove, you take the stove and the stairs every time. It isn't so exciting, and it isn't so soon, A friend and I a few days ago walked up the stairway of a Canadian slide for the purpose of trying the toboggan sensation. The president of the club took his place aft, and somebody said "Let her go." Then we stopped, and the president said, "How did we like it?" I left my breath at the top of the slide, and we had to go up and get it. The toboggan is to any other way of getting down hill what flying is going to sleep. If I was in a hurry, and it was down hill all the way, I would rather have a tobaggan than a pair of wings any day.

Notable Sayings About Women.

Notable Sayings About Women.

I wish Adam had died with all his ribs in

him.—Boucicault.

To a gentleman every woman is a lady in right of her sex.—Bulwer.

A handsome woman is a jewel; a good woman a treasure.—Saadi.

What is woman? Oaly one of nature's agreeable blunder.—Cowley.

What is woman? Only one of nature's agreeable blunders.—Cowley.

A fashionable woman is always in love with herself.—Rochefoucald.

Women detest a serpent through professional jealousy.—Victor Hugo.

A passionate woman's love is always overshadowed by her fear.—George Eliot.

Handsome women without religion are the flowers without perfume.—Heine.

There was never yet a fair woman but she

flowers without perfume.—Heine.

There was never yet a fair woman but she made mouths in a glass.—Shakspeare.

Between a woman's "yes" and "no" I would not venture to stick a pin.—Cervantes.

Oh, woman! thou wert fashioned to beguile, so have all sages said, all poets sung.—
Ican Ingelow.

Jean Ingelow.

Ideas are like beards—men never have any until they grow up, and women none all.—Voltaire. Trust not a woman when she weeps, for it is her nature to weep when she wants her

A FAMOUS BATTLE GROUND. Sackett's Harbor Where Many Southern Soldiers Fell.

Sackett's Harbor, on the southern shore of Black bay, an inlet of Lake Ontario, was a noted battle ground during the war of 1812. It is now pro-posed to build a monument there to commemarate the valor of the brave men who lost their lives in the defense of their native land, and the movement premises to be a gratifying success. Mr. George H. Camp, of Marietts, recently received a letter from his brother. Colonel W. B. Camp, the president Jef-ferson county, N. Y., historical society, and as it will doubtless interes; many of our readers, it is given a place in these columns.

given a place in these columns.

COLONEL CAMP'S LETTER.

SACKET'S HARDOR, February 1888.—Editors Constitution: The Historical society of Jefferson county, New York, have petitioned congress for an appropriation of \$10,000 to erect a monument upon the old battle ground at Sacket's harbor. This place was selected in 1812 as headquarters of the army, from which to make aggression upon Canada as well as to plan resistance along the lake and \$1. Lawrence river. Representative men from southern states assembled here with their commands, and some of the most gallant achievements were performed by her officers and citizen soldiers. In 1850 the historical society came into possession of this park, when it was dedicated and set apart commemorative of those stirring times when we all made history upon which we reflect with pride, and which our when it was dedicated and set a art commenda-tive of those stirring times when we all made histo-ry upon which we reflect with pride, and which our society is now laboring to preserve.

Fifteen hundred citizens, soldiers and marines lie buried here, many of whom were from Georgia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Ma-

ryland and Kentucky. In one grave have reposed the remains of ten dis-tinguished officers of that war, with no note of se-pulcture, and we feel the disgrace attending this neglect. Your influence, with other established

tinguished officers of that war, with no note of sepuleture, and we feel the disgrace attending this neglect. Your influence, with other established papers of prominence lat the south, can do much in accomplishing the desirable end, by noticing our laudable effort, and calling upon representatives at Washington to help us in preserving the memory of valient sons of 1312. The roll call is:

General L. Covington, first regiment dragoons, of Maryland, and his Lieutenant Colonel E. Backus; Lieutenant Colonel Dix, fourteenth regiment infantry, Maryland, of which William H. Winder was colonel; General Zebulon M. Pike and his beloved aide Benjamin Nicholson, of Maryland; Colonel Suttle, of Massachusetts, Lieutenant Colonel Mills, New York; Major Johnson, St. Vandventor, Arkansas: T. M. Good, Vermont.

Pike's name is given to the peak, which he discovered when making a geographical reconnoisance to find the boundaries of Louisiana, 1896. His abilities placed him in command to attack York, now Toronto, Canada. A brilliant victory was gained, but the general and his aid lost their lives. Benjamin Forsyth, of North Carolina, major of Thomas A. Smith's rifle regiment of Georgia, led the attack when landing from the fleet driving England's best troops before him with such spirit as to demand the admiration of the army and navy that witnessed the gallant charge. General Covington was killed at Cryster's field, in Canada, and his lieutenant-colonel, E. Backus, at Sacket's harbor, May 29, 1313. The navy yard joins the battle ground where Backus fell at the moment of victory, and here have been stationed Commodores Melitosh, Hollins, Tainall, Montgomery, Chaney, Woolsey, LeRoy and others, who are known to fame; and the fine barracks built in 1816-19 are headquarters for this division of the army.

Historical societies of the state are passing resolutions favoring and encouraging this movement, and our representatives in congress only need the co-oporation of members from other states to nationalize the events of that eventful p

A QUEER MARRIAGE.

The Strange Story of One of Napoleon's

Among the many curious stories of the late Marco St. Hilaire, the faithful historian and adherent of the First Napoleon, who was so cavalierly treated by the Third, I know of none, says a Paris correspondent, so extraordinary as that of his marriage. He was a husband, but not even for a night.

He had asked and obtained the hand of a still roune and party woman, the widow of a

He had asked and obtained the hand of a still young and pretty woman, the widow of a general. Hardly had the ceremony ended than Marco became gloomy and despondent. The next morning, having passed the night alone, he sent his wife a letter, in which he said that he had married in a moment of "abstraction," that he was utterly unfitted for married life, and that he begged her to excuse him, as he did not feel that he could make her happy. He therefore gave her back her liberty, and considered himself equally free.

One can imagine the surprise of the bride. However, she took the matter philosophically and returned to Rennes, where she was residing when she met this peculiar bridegroom. What seems still more remarkable is the fact that, even after this, the couple remained good friends and wrote each other the most amicable of letters.

friends and wrote each other the most amicable of letters.

"What a queer adventure," this equally queer husband was wont naively to remark. "I've never yet been able to find out why I got married when all the time I wanted to remain single."

One day he asked a young man who had just come from Rennes how his wife was getting on. "What does she say when she refers to me?"

on. "What does she say when she releas to me?"

"She always speaks of you in the kindest way."

"Worthy woman! Well, if I ever take the notion to marry again she will certainly be the one I shall select and no other."

A CORNER ON SMILES.

The Cream of the Week's Fun Whipped up From the Current of Journalism, on Which You May Laugh and Grow Fat.

WENT WITH HIM.

Opie P. Read.

A desperado who had for months defied the authorities was sitting in the door of his cabin, when a deputy sheriff came up to the fence.

"Stop thar, Bob!" demanded the desperado.

"Stop thar, Bob!" demanded the desperado.
"Dun stopped," the man replied, resting his
arms on the fence.
"Wall, see that you stay stopped. What
you want 'round here anyhow? Ain't you got
'nuff bizness over in yore own neighborhood
without comin' 'round here whar you hain'
been invited?"
"I have come over here airter a fellow,
Dan."

Dan."

"Yas; see him a settin' thar in that do'."

"Yas; see him a settin' thar in that do'."

"You don't mean me, do you?"

"I mean you, Dan. Got a warrant fur you, all writ out ez putty ez er marriage license.

Wanter see the dockyment?"

"No. I ain't no han' to fool 'way my time theter wen."

thater way."
"Don't you think I'd better come in an' read

"Don't you think I'd better come in an' read it to you?"

"No. I ain't literrery today, an' don't kere to hear notin' read. Come over some time next spring, an' I'll give you a hearin'."

"Mout be busy with my crap then, Dan. Kain't you strain a pint an' listen to it now?"

"No; kain't accommodate you today, Bob."

"I thought you wuz mo' accommerdatin' than that."

"Uster be, Bob; but I'm a gettin' sorter tough as I grow older."

"Now, here, Dan, the sheriff sent me airter you, an' you've got to come."

"Not today, Bobby."

"Then I'll hafter fetch you."

The deputy began to climb the fence. Dan, reaching back, taking up a gun, and leveling it at the deputy, said:

"Bob ez soon ez you land on this side my the

reaching back, taking up a gain, and terems it at the deputy, said:
"Bob, ez soon ez you land on this side uv the fence I'll drap you."
Bob started, and, sitting on the fence, re-

'Dan, this ain't no way to treat a visitor." "I think it is," said Dan, lowering the gun,
"fur I'm prepared to give a wa'm welcome."
"What'll you take for your gun, Dan?"
"Don't kere about sellin' it. Need it putty
nigh all the time."

nigh all the time."
"Now, cf I wuz to come airter you an' she
waster snap, whar would you be?"
"An' cf she didn't snap, whar would you

"Say, Dan."
"Wall."

"Bound to have you."

"All right, come an 'git me."

"No, you air comin' right out uv yore own accord. I told the fellers that I would fetch you back with me."

"Told 'em a lie."

"Told 'em a lie."
"Said that you'd be anxious to come, Dan.
"Said a lie."

"Said that you'd be anxious to come, Dan."
"Said a lie."
"Dan, you know Potter's old coon dog?"
"Mighty well."
"We've got him out at the sheriff's office."
"What's that to me?"
"Wait till I get through. Last night the Saryer boys cotch the biggest coon you ever seed—one of them big coons that uses down on the creek—an' we air goin' to have a fight. The boys have got lots uv licker, an' bets air runnin' putty high. It's the biggest coon ever seed in this country, an' a large passul uv the boys 'low that he ken whup the dog. Old Perkins had just fotch over another gallon uv whisky when I left, an' ever'thing is ready fur a high old jamboree. The sheriff 'lowed that you mout want to see the sport, an' drink a

a high old jamboree. In the sherin lowed that you mout want to see the sport, an' drink a little uv the licker, so he said that if you would come w'arin' a pa'r uv han' cuffs you mout grace the ercasion."

"Bob, ain't you lyin'?"

"No, fo' the Lawd."

"Air you certain that it's Potter's old dog?"

"Ex shore ex I live."

"Ez shore ez I live."
"Do he look like he wants to git at the "'Prancin' like er frost-bit rooster, he's so

"Big coon, you say?"
"Biggest I ever seed."
"Plenty uv licker?"
"Nuff to float a iron wedge." Bob, will you swar to it all?"

"Yes."
"I'll be tuck to trial, won't I, Bob?"
"Yes, airter the fight."
"Whut you reckon they'll do with me?"
"Kain" say—mout hang you—but think uv
the fun an' licker." "Bob, got the han' cuffs?"
"Yes." 'Reckon they'll fit?"

"Reckon they'll nt?"
"Think they will."
"Wall, come an' put 'em on."
"No, you come out here."
"Bob, ef I thought you wuz triflin' with my
effeckshuns I'd shoot you." 'But I ain't, Dan; I'm a tellin' uv the

"Big coon?"
"Buster."
"Wall." putting down the gun and coming
ont, "I'll be one of that party. Now," he added, as he held out his hands, "put on yore invertations.

He Knew all About it.

He Knew all About it.

From the Texas Siftings.

A rather shabbily dressed man, with a large book under his arm, inserted his hose into the orifice through which railroad tickets at the union depot at Austin are sold.

What can I do for you?" asked Pete Lawless, the genial ticket agent.

"How much does a ticket to Dallas cost?"

"Seven dollars and fifty cents."

"Well, I've got all but the \$7."

"That's hardly enough."

"That's hardly enough."

"Look here, my friend, I'm a book agent, and I got roped into a little game of poker, and I want to get out of town. Now if I stay here I'll have to drum, and I'm a terror. I've talked lots of people into the lunatic asylum. You don't want me to talk you silly, do you?"
"Suppose you try."

"Suppose you try."

"In the interests of the people of Austin you want to help me leave this town. My staying here a week will retard its growth ten years."

"So you are really a book agent. What book are you selling?"
A galvanized smile spread over the man's face like a lot of butter on a hot batter-cake, and in a sing song voice he remarked:
"I am offering the public in seventeen volumes 'Dr. Bumblebee's Observations in Palestine,' a book that should be in every household, a book that not only contains the views of the learned savant on what he saw in the holy land, but numerons speculations and theories about what he did not see, altogether forming a complete library of deep research, pure theology and chaste imagery. I am not selling this imcomparable encyclopedia, but am giving it away at a ridiculously low figure—"

figure—."
The agent paused. He expected that the ticket agent would be bored, but he was not. On the contrary, he seemed to be amused and

pleased.

"Hadn't you better give me a ticket, instead of having me talk you to death?"

"Talk me to death! Why, man alive, I like to hear it. Say it over."

"Say it over?" queried the bewildered book agent:

"Say it over?" queried the bewildered book agent:
"Yes, I was a book agent myself before I went into the railroad business, and what you say is music to me. It calls back hallowed memories of the past and makes me want to go on the road again. Why, man alive, I could listen to you all day. I wouldn't have you leave Austin for anything. Come around every day and we will swop experiences."

The book agent closed his book with a bang, and faded away like a beautiful dream in the direction of a saloon where they set out a free lunch. He had met his match for once.

A Two-Edged Argument.

Washington Correspondence The Tribune.

Two congressmen, the one from Texas, the other from Massachusetts—I do not feel at liberty to designate them more closely—fell to discussing at the club the other day the well-worn subject of the tobacco habit. The Texas man, like many of his southern colleagues, is an inveterate chewer. His friend from Massachusetts is, on the other hand, outspoken and fond of using very strong language whenever the subject of chewing tobacco is broached.

"Brother—," said he, "is it possible that you chew tobacco!"

"I must confess I do," the other replied.

"Then I would quit it, sir," sententiously continued the Massachusetts man. "It is an

ungentlemanly practice—an uncleanly one. Tobacco! Why, even a hog wouldn't chew "Now, brother from the land of baked beans, cod and culture," resumed the Texan in his drawling manner, "do you chew tobacco?" "No," sir," emphatically declared the other, almost pale with indignation. "No, sir, I do not."

"Then pray," said the Texan, as he lazily changed the quid from his right jaw to the left, "which is most like the hog, you or I?"
It is needless to add that the Massachusetts man, after that, sadly stood the treat to the crowd.

from the Dog Tax.

From the San Francisco Chronicle. She had taken the curly haired boy on her knee and was telling his mother, on whom she was calling, how handsome he was, and all that sort of thing. The conversation was on marriage, and she was telling some story about a man who had lost his license when he was going to be married.

"Of course he couldn't get married without a license."

license."
The curly headed boy looked up.
"Did you have a license when you were mar-

ried?"
"Yes, certainly, Bobby."
The boy climbed up and began pulling down the ruching about her neck.
"What are you doing, child?"
"I don't see no license."
"I don't carry a license around my neck, dear."

"I don't carry a neense around my neck, dear."

"Well, all the dogs do, they've got to."

This does not seem to be an isolated case of childish reasoning. A small boy who had got a dog had been led on to the same subject, and wanted to know from his mother about marriage licenses. She showed him her wedding ring, and told him very prettily that was the license. She was going out one day and she dropped it. It rolled out of sight, and the small boy was under the sofa looking for it.

"What are you looking for?" his sister asked him.

him.
"Mamma's lost her tag, and is afraid to go
out without it, 'cause she'll be snaked in."

A Well-Founded Superstition.

Omaha Boy. "It's all nonsense about Friday being an unlucky day, isn't it pa?"
Father: "Who says so?"
"This paper mentions a lot of things that happened on Friday. George Washington was born on Friday..."
"He was killed by the doctors."

"He was killed by the doctors."
"Napoleon was born on Friday—"
"He died a prisoner at St. Helena."
"Victoria was married on Friday—"
"Her eldest son hasn't sense enough to come
in when it rains."
"Shakspeare was born on Friday—"
"And is now branded as a literary thief,
while his fair fame is given to a professional

while his fair fame is given to a professional boodler who ought to have been in the peni-

tentiary."
"Bunker Hill was fought on Friday--"

"And lost by the Americans."

"America was discovered on Friday—"

"The people on this side of it are dying of "The Mayflower landed on Friday—"

"And the American who cherishes a family Bible which come over in it is laughed at." The declaration of independ on Friday—"
"And the people it made independent have become the helpless serfs of a pack of partisan wire pullers, jobbers and demagogues."

Alcohol for a Mechanical Purpose.

Alcohol for a Mechanical Purpose.

From the Augusta Journal.

A certain dector in this city was called upon the other day by a man who desired to get a prescription for alcohol. "For what purpose?" asked the doctor. "Mechanical," said the man, with a countenance honest enough to look any judge in the country out of countenance. After writing the prescription and handing it to the man, the doctor said: "For what kind of mechanical purposes do you intend to use the alcohol?" "Sawing wood, sir; good day, sir."

Dead Broke. Dead Broke.

M. Quad in Detreit Free Press.

When he came through the car looking for a seat I was glad to offer him half of mine. He was an intelligent-looking, clean-faced man, and he had scarcely installed himself when I discovered that he was highly educated. We began on the Darwhian theory, branched of it discuss the aya of the earth. theory, branched off to discuss the age of the earth, and took in the pyramids, the Rocky mountains and several other interesting things before we ed talking long enough to exchar

We said we were glad to know each other, and I think we both meant it. When we began talking again he gave me his version of the birth of cyclones and hurricanes, and I never heard a more reasonable argument. Then we discussed the Aztecs, blizzards, gulf stream, Arctic regions and various laws of nature, and when the brakeman called the station at which I was to get off I had to tear myself away. I was sincere clear down to my toes when I held out my hand

"Mr. Burt, I am real sorry to part with you, and I "Mr. Burt, I am real sorry to part with you, and I hope we may meet again."
"And I am sorry, too," he replied. "I don't know when I have enjoyed three hours so much."
I got off at a little town of 1,200 people, waited until my trunk came off, and then inquired the way to a hotel. Just then I also felt for my wallet, but it was gone. I searched again and again, but it was no use. Then I remembered how confidingly Mr. Burt had leaned on my shoulder, and how often he had patted me with his hand, and I felt certain he had played the pick-pocket act. I hurcertain he had played the pick-pocket act. I hur-ried into the station and wrote a dispatch to the train conductor. The operator counted the words

"Thirty-five cents, please.

"But I have been robbed. Haven't even a nickel." He heaved a weary sigh, tore the message in quarters, and went back to his table. I was dead-broke in a strange town. If you have never been in a similar fix I can tell you the situation has no funny side. I sat down on a bale of cotton to figure a little. A trunk full of clothing ough to be security until I could get money by telegraph, and I entered the station and ordered mine sent to

"Which is it?" asked the telegraph operator, who was also station agent.

"That one there."
"Check please."
I went down for it, but it wasn't there. I searched and searched, and then remembered of placing the check in my wallet. check in my wallet.

"Going'to stay in these parts long?" queried the agent in a peculiar voice, as I gave up beat.

"Two or three days, I guess."

"I wouldn't spin out the time beyond that, if I

I didn't ask him what he meant. There are times when you don't feel like asking for explanations. I started off to find the hotel. I think some one had been there before me, for as I entered the office the landlord looked me from top toe and said:

"Sorry, sir, but we are full."
So was I.
I went out and sat down in a chair on the very I went out and sat down in a chair on the veranda, and after ten minutes of hard thinking I resolved to go to the mayor and try and convince him of the situation. I was rising up when a man jumped around the corner of the house with a shotgun in his hands and called to me:

"Hands up or I'll blow your head off!"

I held up my hands. It was a triffing thing to do to save a head which I had carried for forty years.

"Now, then," continued the man, "if you stempt any resistance I'll kill you like a dog! You are Billy Minker, and I'm going to lock you up!"

A score of men came up. a pair of handcuf's were

A score of men came up. a pair of handcul's were slipped over my wrists, and I was walked to the lail. On the way over I asked my captor if he had not made a mistake, and he replied:

"Shut up! The only mistake is in not lynching

It was a great relief to that band of men when they had me safely locked in a cell. Some of 'em seemed disappointed that the search of my pockets lidn't pan out a dozen bowie knives and revolvers, but the others whispered consolation in low tones. About one hundred men came in to look at me through the grated door. Each and every one was satisfied that the sheriff had put a feather in his cap. I heard 'em declaring that I kooked the murderer that I was, and the biggest man in the crowd anid he should hate to meet me on the highway, handenfied as I was,

It was almost dark when a great crowd suddenly surged around the building, and a man and two boys entered with the sheriff. The three farmers had come to identify me. They looked at me by turns, and I heard the man tell the sheriff he had made a great mistake. Then I was brought out of the cell and he said.

f the cell, and he said:
"He isn't the man, What d > you say, boys?"
"Of course he isn t," they replied in chorus.
"He must be," protested the shoriff.
"He isn't Billy Minker any more than you are abraham Lincoln. Eay, Sam, you've made a had

Who in thunder are you?" demanded the sher

'And why in blazes didu't you say so?" "You wouldn't let me," "But you were acting suspiciously."
"How else can a man act when he is dead broke

and in a strange town?"

"Well, by ti u ider!"

The landlord had a dozen rooms to spare when 1 eatered the hotel again, and the depot agent brought up my true k and apologized, and before I went to bed the sheriff came in with anxious look

and please don't be too hard on me

"I can't take \$200." "Then say \$300. I'm a poor man, and mighty

sorry for what's happened."

I took \$7.20, the price of a ticket to Nashville, and as I boarded the train next day the sheriff gave me a farewell shake and whispered:
"Jumping jeeswax! But ain't I glad I didn't
blow the top of your head off, as some of the fellers
advised me to do."
And so was I.

A White House Incident.

Special Dispatch to the Globe-Democrat.

Mrs. Cleveland is not standing the strain of Mrs. Cleveland is not standing the strain of the social season so well this year. Possibly the novelty has worn off, and the duties call for more effort than they did. Certain it is, the mistress of the white horse looks a little worn, and it takes something out of the usual run to bring to her face that charming expression which was there constantly when all this rush of entertaining was new. Visitors at the Saturday reception had at one time in the afternoon an opportunity to see Mrs. Cleveland at her best. It was when the little five-year-old daughter of congressman Johnstone, of North Carolina, stopped squarely in front of the president's wife as the latter was receiving, and looking up solemily and earnestly, said with childish emphasis:

"I want to see your dog Hector and your parrot and your kitty."

The look which came over Mrs. Cleveland's face as she tent down and took the little one's hand, was a flash of nature in the midst of the artificial.

His Red Nose Passed Him In.

From the Judge.

A temperance man with a native-born red nose is an object of widespread sympathy and charity, for he is always under the haunting suspicion that he is an old toper from 'way back.

A newspaper man with such a nose, whose carmine hue was a base libel on his temperate character records.

ter, recently presented himself at a secret demo-cratic meeting in a Connecticut town. He wanted "Are you a delegate?" asked the sergeant-at-arms.
"No," was the reply 'No," was the reply.
'Have you any credentials?'

The reporter mutely and significantly tapped his "All right," responded the doorkeoper; "that will JOLLY JOTTINGS.

First Georgian—"Is the land poor down about Glen Favor's" Second Georgian—"Poort why, man, it is so poor that you can't raise an um-orella on it."

Farmers are fixing for their craps Farmers are name to the farmers are name to the As fast as e'er they can, oh;
They heal ther cotton into town
And carry out guano.

—McDuffie Journal. And should the weather prove too wet

And should not only or dry as a volcano.

Or dry as a volcano.

The farmer in the fall will growl,

And damn that old guane.

—Hartwell Sun. Algorithm and the couple who does not live more than a hundred miles from Vienna, Dooly county, went to housekeeping a week or two agoraud the lady of the house decided that she must have a pig, to which to give the scraps, and something to pet. The trouble of the affair was that her husband, who is actively engaged in business, did not have time or inclination to fix a place for the pig. Things went along for a day or two, when one night the gentleman returned from his werk to be met with the information that the pig was bought and had been brought home. The gentleman, with

met with the information that the pig was bought and had been brought home. The gentleman, with surprise, asked what had been done with it. His wile took him out to show him, and where do you suppose it was? Now, all guess! In a hole in the ground in the back yard, where it had been dup out to get clay to make the mortar for the chimney. the mortar for the chimney.

The Eustis Lake Region of Florida says:
Jack Smith's old roan hen has recently developed
considerable mergantile ability. The other day
Jack heard some notes in the chicken house, and
went down to investigate. In see corner of the yard
the roan hon Bettie was standing hear matchbox the roan hen, Bettie, was standing be a matchbox full of bugs. These she was peedling of the the tother fow, a bug for four grains of corn. The big Dorking rooster, Jim, was stending by to see fair play. The way the count was made was laughable. The purchasing fowl would place a grain of corn by each of Bettie's toes. Bettie would examine it critically, rake it to one side, and then pass out the bug. When Jack got there she had only two bugs left. The coin received would have filled a pint cup.

Watch the eager candidates

S.e them shake your hand!
E ch one thinks "he'll get there Eli," and join the Code patcher's band.
But no man is truly a candidate
Until he is aunounced;
If he tries "get thar" any other way
He surely will be bounced!

Lincolton News.

The Running Water lyccum after four hours' session, decided affirmatively "That blizzards are more beneficial than lawyers." Such clear cut wisdom rises like incense to bless the founders of the

That extreme tired feeling and all affections caused or promoted by impure blood and low state of the system are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Give it a trial. Sold by druggists.

AN EARLY TRAVELER. Peculiarities of Oysters Found in the Wa-

ters of Florida.

The oyster is the earliest of all travelers, probably, for his travels begin before he is hatched. The egg, or embryo, from which the young oyster is developed is provided at first with a so-called cilia or vibrating hairy projection, a number of which give the infant oyster a swift movement through the water.

This lively journey continues until the little oyster strikes a bed of similar oysters already formed, or else, if he is not fortunate enough to find companions, a rock or solid substance of some kind. There the egg of the oyster clings, developing with those who come along afterward and find it until it is full grown.

As every female oyster lays from fifty tosixty thousand eggs in a season, it is not surprising that it seems almost impossible to exhaust the oyster beds. The consumption of oysters is enormons. Immense quantities are shipped from certain beds along the Atlantic coast throughout eight months of the year, and yet the supply seems never to come to an end.

We do not distinguish many different kinds

from certain beds along the Atlantic coast throughout eight months of the year, and yet the supply seems never to come to an end.

We do not distinguish many different kinds of oysters when we cat them, and yet there are between three hundred and fifty and four hundred varieties of oysters in the world. Among the smallest kind known is that which the people of England, France and Germany usually eat—the oysters dug in the neighborhood of Ostend, Belgium. The largest is the horseshoe oyster which grows in the Pacific Ocean and elsewhere. Ordinary oysters, of choice varieties, transplanted from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific have been found to develop into great size, and to have lost their flavor, so that they were scarcely eatable.

A singular peculiarity of the oysters of Florida is that they are commonly found growing on trees—not, indeed, upon the branches of trees in the air, but upon the trunks and roots which extend into the water along the creeks and inlets of the Florida coast.

When the tide falls the oysters clinging to the trees are left out of their proper element for hours at a time, but this does not interfere with their health or with their multiplying almost beyond belief.

These Florida oysters are very small and not very good to eat. They form in the beds where they grow a mass almost as solid as masoncy. The early settlers of Florida built forts of these solid masses of oysters as a defense against the Indians.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Live Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimu-latestic liver and freezhe ** mach from bile.

directed; of the finest havor. A hearty for a strong appetite; a delicate drink for itive. Thoroughly tested; nutritious; palunexcelled in purity; no unpleasant after Requires no bolling. BOWLES & E. Alghama street.

Harland, Christine Terhune Herrick, Dean nomas, M. D., pronounce it the best of all drend chocolates. No other equals it in urity and anti-dyspeptic qualities.

Grocers, Sample mailed for 10 stamps alle by Mathews & Gregory, Marietta St.

H. O. WILBUR & SONS



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for heavy wear.

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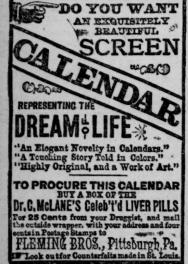
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CONTRACTORS. EALED BIDS ADDRESSED TO THE MAYOR and General Council will be received until 2:20 belock p. m., Monday, February 20th, 1888, for laying brick sidewalks for the year 1888.

Specifications can be seen at the office of R. M. Clayton, city engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

Commissioner of Public Works.

NOTICE TO JAIL CONTRACTORS. CEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL
April 3d, for the building and furnishing of a
ail for Jefferson county, according to plans and
specifications now on file with the undersigned.
The Board of Reads and Revenues reserve the
dight to reject any or all bids. Address
JAMES F. BROWN,
feb 9 im
Louisville, Jefferson County, Ga.

The prisoner at the bar was an old man with wrinkled skin and tanned, leathery hands. He sat in his low chair and looked at the jury with haggard eyes. His sparse gray hair rose straight from his crown in front, and fell jagged and tangled on the dusty coat-collar behind. There was a nervous twitching in his tobacco-stained lips and shifty aspect in the way he moved his long neck and turned hurriedly to confer with his counsel. He was the focus of five hundred pairs of eyes. He seem-ed to shrink and shrivel under their scrutiny. His face said that he was a hard man; a man of deeds against the law and its officers; of lax regard for the rights of others; of the intense selfishness so prominent a part in the make-up of the true criminal. He was a common man, too, of the lower erder of mind, lower order of society, which, by the way, he called—when he mentioned it at all—"sassict;" and in utter

One hand grasped with nervous hold the scattering beard on his chin, and his under lip was slightly swollen and scarred from the discolored teeth which he had pressed against it at various periods of the trial. Over by the rusty, unused stove in the corner a group of young lawyers sat, hair thrown back to expose their foreheads, feet tucked comfortably on vacant chairs, shirt collars and cravats awry and crumpled, eyes tired and sleepy, laughing and jesting in a whisper.

The judge, old and hard with many winters,

many weary miles of arid desert circuits, many nights with the boys, closed his eyes and, by force of long practice, heard every word, while his thoughts were a thousand miles away. The blue flies hummed against the dim windows and the jury, one and all, seemed intending suicide. A pale, tired woman, with an old sun-bonnet set crookedly on her aching head and a snuff-stick in her mouth, held a suckling paby and gazed steadily and drearily at the

There were other women too, presumably relatives, all weary, all interested-and all dipping snuff. A hum arose from the spectators, who watched with flagging zeal the legal tragedy before them. The blare of a brass band floated into the room with the cries of hawkers on the streets-for it was court week and the town was full of people. Outside the sun rioted on the white sand and unpaved walks and the weatherbeaten fronts of the houses. There was strength and hope and freedom in the wooping shafts of the heat and the soft breeze that came from over the leagues of prairie. Knots of people stood in the dark stores, or on the corners, eagerly discussing the progress of the case, and the chances of the man who was on trial for his life.

For it was the state of Texas vs. Gabriel Wilkinson, indictment for murder in the first

"Tell yer," said one man, as the shavings flew from his virulent pocket knife, and he looked around in enjoyment of his superior knowledge, "tell yer, he's a hard old citizen, an' had orter swing. They're the tuffest crowd in the county, an' that's sayin' lots. You uns don't recklect mebbe what ol' Gabe's in the hole fur, but I does. It were seven year ago the killin' were done, but Lord, it didn't make much stir in them days. "He were a Jew peddler, an' he came 'long hyar with a big pack o' notions. He sold goods right in this town, lots o' 'em, an' one nornin' he left for the Tordillas settlemint to take the folks down thar. He were known to hev stopped at ol' Gabe's house, an' he flashed a hig roll. He were known to leave thar nex' mornin' with ol' Gabe fur a pilot. Jesus! An' he weren't seen no mo'. That is, he weren't seen no mo' sellin' goods. They foun' him in the woods torerd the evenin'. All his money an' most o' his goods was gone. An' he never knowed what hit him."

The speaker passed, expectorated freely and deliberately, smiled affably on the listening crowd, and resumed.

"But it created no big stir then times. Lord, no! Folks know'd in reason ol' Gabe done it, 'cause he were terrible flush awhile, an' his young wife-she were a han'some gal, w'en he rried her-she come to church in a red silk dress as most o' the town folks rec'niz-ed. Many a woman had a-wanted to buy that piece, but the thievin' Jew he axed too much fur it. An' he sold it mighty cheap at las'. Haw! haw!

"Thar come new people inter the place with idees 'bout 'law an' order,' an' 'state develop-ment,' an' 'night school,' an' sich, an' the sheriff as were sheriff then he weren't 'lected no mo'. A new man come in an' Ol' Gabe went on the 'quedow'-dodge, yer know. He's bin on it ever sence. He were run down like a javelina in the brush three month ago, an' he made what yer might call a good game fight; but 't wer'n't no sorter use. Never is. Some say as thar were er nuther man in the killin'. Kinder helpin' Gabe, an' the officers is keepin' him low. I dunno. Gabe never needed no help I take it."

The hum in the court house had ceased. Night came in the windows and the dirty lamps were lit. The crowd leaned over the benches, and from the dark back ground their faces glared steadily. It seemed to the lonely man, sitting constrained and still, that they were all rising to the ceiling to fall on and crush him. The women were paler, and the baby's cries were hushed. The officers were alert. When any one opened the door and tip-toed noiselessly in, hat in hand, the sheriff's head turned and he watched the intruder with steady eyes until he melted into the crowd.

droning, unimportant witness stepped down from the stend; the judge straightened up and looked eagerly over his inclosure; the young lawyers at the stove, pretty well filled with stimulants by this time, took down their feet and stopped whispering; two deputies stood up calmly; the lean, wiry prosecuting at-torney arose, cast one swift, triumphant glance at the jury, another at the judge, one more at the nervous little attorney for the defense, a last, long, searching one at the prisoner, turned to the men and said: "Bring in Si Brady, alias John Thompson,

alias William Parker." The effect was like a knife wound on the man at the bar. His dark skin grew a sickly green, his small pale blue eyes turned inward, his lips drew slowly back, displaying the huge yellow teeth, and his powerful hands gripped the chair arms till his knotted veins rose in

throbbing rebelliou and the wood creaked under the strain. As he sat huddled in the chair he looked like some tremendous incarnation of murder crouching for the spring. His faded wife half rose from her seat, screamed faintly and dropped back. In strange perversity, she wore even then a stained, discolored scarlet silk gown, An intense silence followed, broken only by

the rapid beating of the prisoner's foot on the floor and the quick rustling of papers in his attorney's trembling fingers. A measured tramp ascended the stairs, the door swung open and the two officers appeared, their hands resting firmly on the shoulders of a fig-ure between them. All eyes were bent on him and he knew it. With shuffling tread and hand to his face he was shoved rather than led into the witness chair. He was the pariah of his class, the detestation of criminals

CEIVED UNTIL the frequent instrument of the law, the nameless vicarious avenuers reserve the dress. F. BROWN, son County, Ga.

Only the district attorney encouraged him with a smile as the disgusted clerk arose and proffered him the Bible to kiss. He touched it lightly with his dry lips and muttered an af-firmative to the rapid formula. From first to last he carefully avoided looking at the prisoner, who, with rigid face unchanged, glared venomously at him. No leading questions were necessary. He told his story glibly, rapidly, as if anxious to have done with it and escape from the inimical atmosphere that sur-

Yes, his right name was Si Brady. He had known the prisoner long. He saw him mur-der the peddler, "Jew Levy." He shot him in the head while they were walking side by side. The Jew did not speak after the shot. He and Wilkinson divided the booty, Wilkinson taking the larger share. He had given some of it to Wilkinson's wife. Wilkinson had also given some of it to the woman. The red silk was given by Wilkinson. He believed the woman then had on the dress. It looked like it. They told her they had bought the goods. Wilkinson had planned the murder and had committed it unaided. He (Brady) had simply followed his leader.

"You lie!" yelled the prisoner, springing to his feet, his gaunt frame shaken with passion. 'You did it yourself."

For the first time Brady looked at him. "I tell the truth," he said. "Your folks has threatened my life to keep me from telling. I b'lieve they'll kill me yit.' With a smile of triumph, Wilkinson sank

into his chair. "Y'are right," he muttered. It was some hours later when the jury, pale but a unit, brought in their announcement of guilty, as charged. The condemned stood the verdict and sentence unmoved. He seemed to breathe more freely now that the strain was over, and his eyes, no longer fervently intent upon the proceedings, reamed restlessly among the faces seeking his betrayer. Brady had slunk away after a merciless cross-examination, and now stood half sheltered behind the sheriff. That functionary was very grave. 1t was noticeable that his treatment of the state's witness was gentle.

"It reminds me," said one, of how he looked the day he hung Seth Jones. the nigger." The sheriff evidently regarded Brady as a dead man, a man under sentence, whose lifelease was shorter by weeks than his late companion's. If a poll of the five hundred heads then assembled could have been taken, there were probably none who would not have concurred in the opinion that the person of many aliases, in his desperate grasp at liberty, had signed his own death warrant. And he knew You might read it in every line of his blanched face, in his shrinking figure, as he clung to the law he had battled against all his life, personified in the quiet officer who could give him no protection. When the deputies passed with Wilkinson in custody, the condemned glanced only once at his betrayer, but in the look there was a world of malice and exultation. He passed out; the heavy doors shut behind him, and as the last straggler left

the room, Brady turned to the sheriff and said huskily: "My hoss is hitched back o' the courth'us. sher'ff. I must be ridin'. I wanter put fifty miles betwixt me an' this place by sun-up.' "Ride fast, my boy," said the officer, "and keep your eyes skinned."

Together the two men descended the steps and walked to the south side of the plaza, where a powerful black horse idly champed the bit and moved his head up and down in recognition of their coming. "He's a good un," said Brady, stopping even

then to stroke the tangled mane and purposelessly adjust the stirrups. "He's bout all I've got left." His face was very pale and his lips trembled as he climbed, stiffly, into the saddle. He turned, as he gathered up the reins, and held

out an awkward hand. "I did it to save my life, John," he said. 'Won't yer shake han's?" The sheriff stood a moment with felded

arms peering up into the dark face above him.
"I've shook hands with a murderer afore he went through the trap," he rejoined slowly, "an' I've clasped a many a hand as were red with crime, but the man as I hung were brave man, though he were a nigger, an' he never went back on his frien's. No, I won't shake."

With a muttered oath Brady stooped in the sheriff watched him musingly a moment, then, shaking his head, walked slowly away.

It was a cloudy night and there was no

moon to cast shadows. On the wide, white road that led away from the town there was only dusky stillness. The sand glimmered faintly, and the ragged fringe of bushes stood a dwarfed and silent spectator of the race against death. A slow wind went abroad that murmured softly over the lonely stretches, as if crooning a whispered warning. Sitting low in the saddle, every pound of him disposed to the best advantage; crouched so as to afford the least possible mark for a bullet; with slouched hat pulled over his eyes; with quick glances roaming to and fro, ahead on either side; starting at the slightest rustle; glaring apprehensively at the black stumps of decayed trees; praying that the dark might last and no

starlight come; stealing a hand down now and then to feel the Winchester hugged closely under his knee, State's Evidence sped along. The perspiration rolled from his freckled fore-head and fell on the wetter withers of the horse. The saddle creaked under the motion, and it seemed to the fugitive that the roll of the hoofs might be heard for miles. The cactus sped past him in grotesque shapes, and the thorny overhanging limbs clutched at him with murderous, detaining fingers. "When I reach the Matte de Osa," he whis-

pered, "I'm safe The thickets had grown denser and the road harder and dimmer. He could almost number harder and dimmer. He could almost number the miles behind him by the increasing wildness and desolateness of the land through which he was passing. His horse, as he had said, was a good one, but it was flesh and blood and was failing under the strain. There was no longer the buoyant feel beneath the saddle. The gallant neck drooped; the ears were rigid and pointed forward. There was labor in the heavy breath and fast-coming exhaustion in the weakened stride. Ahead was an elevation, just a gentle rise, and clothed with tangled chapparal to the summit.

"I will walk him to the top," said Brady.

He checked the sobbing brute, and pledded slowly upward. He reached the ridge, glanced hurriedly around, hung outlined for a moment against the dark sky—and dropped from the saddle dead.

Two spiteful snaps of fire preceded, two sharp reports were simultaneous with the passing. A horse in terror thundered down the road. So sudden was it that man and beast seemed to have melted into air. There was a rustle in the undergrowth, and the wind that blew softly was all that moved. No form approached the dead thing. Far on the breeze came the short, excited barking of the night fox. A mass of vapor overhead rifted for a moment, and a star shone on the hard face that was still forever.

H. S. Canfield. the miles behind him by the increasing wild-

H. S. CANFIELD. A Fine Situation in Ohio Secured by a Geor

OFFICE HENRY W. BISHOP, U. S. GOVERN-MENT BUILDING, CINCINNAII, OHIO, February 8, 11888.—Prof. Smith, Lexington, Ky.: Your Business Course of instruction is thorough and practical and its advantages are unsurpass as evinced by the success of your graduates. I am head clerk, and my salary has been increased 50 per cent. the past month.

Formerly of Ga., graduate of Dec. '87, of Commercial College of Ky. |University, Lexington, Ky.
This College is the best, cheapest and THE BEAR AND THE LOCOMOTIVE.

From the Iberville, La., South, From the Iberville, La., South.

There are a good many bear stories going the rounds nowadays, but we have one which actually occurred in this parish during the present week. On a small plantation a mile or two above Bayou Goula a black bear was seen to enter a turnip patch and at once proceed to help himself to as many turnips as his appetite demanded. It is said that a colored man witnessed the unauthorized levity of Mr. Bruin, and determined that he would enter the patch, and drive the invader out. Acting on and drive the invader out. Acting and drive the invader out. Acting on the impulse he immediately entered the inclosure and started in bruin's direction. As soon as the man's presence became known to the bear, he discontinued his vegetable repast with the evident intention of embellishing it with meat, and, with ears thrown back and

with the evident intention of embellishing it with meat, and, with ears thrown back and head erect, he started toward the son of Ham with the apparent intention of testing the qualities of his make-up. The darky saw him coming and at once decided that he did not wish to drive his bearship from the field, and rather than attempt it, he would leave the field himself. So he graciously turned his face in the opposite direction and made for the railroad. The bear appeared to be socially inclined and willingly followed his visitor, accelerating his speed as he traveled. Sambo imitated him and quickened his pace. And thus they had it for some time straight up the railroad: run bear, run man, and the devil take the hindmost. Suddenly the colored man heard a rumbling noise down the track, and knew at once that the night express was coming. In a short time it hove in sight, running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. When the train came in sight the colored man jumped from the track and continued his wild flight on the side of it. The bear also heard the noise, and looking arofind saw the iron horse, with its red lights and its terrible wheezing and puffing, rushing madly upon him. He seemed to lose all thought of the man, and turned his attention to the new foe which threatened him. Rearing defiantly upon his haunches, with his fore feet extended, he snarlingly awaited the nonoming train. He hadn't long to wait, and the ponderous engine, with its long and heavy-laden train, struck bold bruin amidship, and in a jiffy sent him to the happy hunting grounds, to join the members of his family which had preceded him there. He was skinned on the spot—by piecemeal, we suppose—and the colored man who had been racing with him enjoyed a slice of hapless bruin for supper.

The People's Friend.

The People's Friend.

bruin for supper.

From the Marietta Journal.

Mr. Joseph M. Brown, general freight and passenger agent of the old reliable Western and Atlantic railroad, has shown a praiseworthy and commendable spirit in his endeavors to build up the towns on the State road. He has displayed a soundness of judgment, enterprise and intelligence that would do credit to the head of his father. Marietta especially feels under obligations to Mr. Brown for his appreciated efforts to place her before the people as a winter resort. His illustrated folders have done great good in this direction. While he desires to build up the road and make it prosperous, by increased travel, he has an ambition that the towns situated on the road shall share in this prosperity. The recent reduction in passenger fare was brought about by him. From the Marietta Journal.

NERVES! NERVES!!

What terrible visions this little word brings before the eyes of the nervous.

Headache, Neuralgia,
Indigestion, Sleeplessness,
Nervous Prostration,
All stare them in the face. Yet all these nervous troubles can be cured by using



For The Nervous The Debilitated

The Aged. THIS GREAT NERVE TONIC Also contains the best remedies for diseased conditions of the Kidneys, Liver, and Blood, which always accompany nerve troubles.

It is a Nerve Tonic, an Alterative, a Laxative, and a Diuretic. That is why it.

CURES WHEN OTHERS FAIL. WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, BURLINGTON, VT.

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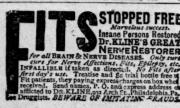
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Lot of land, nearly two acres, only 8:0 yards from
center of Atlanta, fronting on Hunter and King
streets and the Georgia railroad, with spar tracks directly in the grounds. Largest works in Atlanta,
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with other specialties, the demand for which is
daily increasing. Substantial brick buildings with
metal roofs. Apply soon for a bargain and easy
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A recent bequest enables Harvard University to offer additional aid (to the amount of \$13,000 a year) to deserving candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. This aid will be distributed in sums of \$150 to \$250 a year, and will be awarded (not paid) in advance to students or graduates of other colleges, or to candidates for the Freshman class. Students or graduates of other colleges can be admitted to advanced standing without passing examinations. Other candidates for admission must pass the entrance examinations in June or September. Blank forms of application for admission and for aid, and pamphlets giving full details regarding any department of the University (Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, Medicine, Dental Medicine, Veterinary Medicine, or Agriculture) may be obtained by applying to FRANK BOLLES, Secretary of Harvard University, 5 University Hall, Cambridge. **OPIUM HABIT CURED**

IN FIFTEEN DAYS. NO CURE NO PAY. All I ask is a trial, and a PERMANENT CURE IS GUARANTEED. Address J. A. NELMS, M. D., P O. Box 62 or No. 22 Wheat St. Atlanta, Ga. tf.





CUTICURA REMEDIES.



"God Bless the Duke of Argyle"

The most distressing forms of itching and inflammatory diseases of the skin and scalp are instantly relieved and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all others fail.

CUTICURA, the Great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESILVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, cure every form of tor-turing, disfiguring, ftching, scaly and pimply dis-cases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age.

I have been cured of a most unbearable itching skin disease by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. They have enabled me to escape years of suffering. You may use my name as a reference, and any one who wants to know about my case may write me, inclosing stamp.

W. B. BROOKS, stamp. 47 Grove Street, Providence, R. I.

I am a canvas er, and one year ago I was badly afflicted with salt rheum, so that I was unable to walk. I tried the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and they entirely cured me. F. E. PERRY, Rome, N. Y.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1, Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

Two years ago I was attacked with eczema. Two years ago I was attacked with ecrema. cannot tell you what I suffered. I was the most for-lorn spectacle you ever saw. Charles Kennely, of this place, showed me your pamphlet on skin diseases, and among them I found the description saitable to my case. I bought the CUTICLEA REME-DIES. I took seven bottles, with the CUTICLEA and SOAP, and the result is a permanent cure. I il ought I would wait and see if it would come back, but it has proved all you said it would do, so I will say God bless you and yours. THOS. L. GRAY, Leavertown, Ohio.

I, John, J. Case, D. D. S., having practiced dentistry in this country for thirty-five years, and being well known to thousands hereabout, with a view to help any who are afflicted as I have been for the past twelve years, testify that the CUTICURA REME-DIES cured me of Tsoriusis, or Scaly Skin, in eight days, after the doctors with whom I had consulted gave me no help or encouragement.

Newton, N. J. JOHN J. CASE, D. D. S.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES have permanently cured me of dandruff and facial irruptions when all other remedies had failed. For nine months my head has been entirely free from the slightest signs of dan-druff, and my skin is as clear as when I was a boy. LOU THOMPSON, New Britain, Conn

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John Goetz, Jr., Vice-Pres't. J. A. Eberhardt, Sec'y Treas. & Gen. M'gr.

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W.A. HEMPHILL, President.

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That Makes a Mighty Bright Showing

For the Boys and Girls who Read the Weekly Constitution-Just read them Over and Judge for Yourself.

In THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a half page devoted to the young folks. It is edited by a careful head and hand, but for the most part is filled with letters from the country boys and girls, which are actually written by

hemselves.

These letters have attracted attention north and south on account of their sprightliness, accuracy and finish. They suggest the splendid work being done by our public school systems, and make final answer to the charge as to the illiteracy of the coming south, if not the

We present herewith a dozen letters taken at random from the current issue of THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION, and the editress in-

Correspondence.

Clara Puryear, Franklin, Tenn,—Not so very long ago a Hindoo visited the town near which I live. He was very dark and peculiar looking, although he wore American costume. He delivered a lecture on the manners and customs of his native people. Father carried me to hear him and we sat near the front so I could understand all that he said. He front so I could understand all that he said. He Showed a piece of metal, which rang when touched by him. He said this was a sacred implement and used only by the men; if a woman even touched it, it was defiled. He then put on the garbs of Hindoo men and women. They were very queer looking, being long, loose robes of a bright color. From the beek of some of them hung a hood-like piece of cloth reaching down to the ankles; in this they carry little children swinging behind their backs or over their shoulders. The idols he exhibited wer hideous in the extreme. He related several a lotes and told of his visit to an English he Lastly, with a magic lantern, he illustrated scenes of life, also the rising and setting of the sun in India. Some of the pictures represented the sacrifice of men and women to the sacred elephants, etc. I was glad I went to hear him, for it gave me an idea of life in India. Age 14.

Nina Kimmons, Cabarrus county, N. C.—The county in which I live lies in the western part of the grand old Piedmont section, so famous through the whole country for health, pure water and atmosphere. It was set off from the grand old historimosphere. It was set on from the grand out misori-cal county of Meeklonburg in 1782 and named in honor of Stephen Cabarrus, who was speaker of the North Carolina house of representative at that time. The county is an inc The surface is diversified by plains and extensive hily districts. Agriculture is the leading industry of the county. The lowlands are very productive, ranking with the best farming lands on the Atlantic slope. The uplands possess a fair degree of fertility and return fair results under the improved methods of cultivation now in use. Cotton, corn, wheat and outs are the principal cross; apples, peaches, plums, cherries and grapes do well. The county abounds in fine forests. Concord, the county seat, is a flour ishing town of 2,500 inhabitants; it has two large cotton factories now in operation and another is process of erection. The North Carolina Centra railroad passes through the county, affording mean of transportation. The popular vote is 2,856 and is largely democratic. The county is filled with good society and schools and numerous churches of variinations. Our people are full of life and fun. Age 14.

Alice Salter, Florence, Ga.-Last summer mama was wisting for some peaches to can. We children are always ready to go, especially if we can ride. So we put in a joint petition that we might go up to we put in a joint petition that we might go up to pur old home for some. Well papa consented. We had a friend visiting us, and there were seven of us to go, and nothing to drive but a little mouse-colored, deaf mule. But nothing damted, we hitehed her up to the spring wagon; Buddie said he must drive, but sister said she was going to drive, and she had her way, as she generally does. So off we put; we trotted along gaily about half way when it commenced to rain. How it did pour, and we had no umbreilas. Now sister had her reward, for the no umbreilas. Now sister had her reward, for the little mule utterly refused to go except in the slow-est of slow mule walks. She used the whip, but all for nothing. Buddle drove coming back. We got there in time, however, built us a fire and dried our dripping garments, gathered the peaches and started on our journey home. No accidents occured on the way except Buddle ran over a stump (as he usually does) and I fell out of the wagon, and they were all mean enough to laugh at me until I cried. Well, mama got the peaches and canned the

Rosa Lee Kimbrough, Center Hill, Fla.—I live in middle Florida, located on the Florida Sc railroad, eighteen miles from Leesburg. The yard is a dense shade of orange trees. In the rear of the house is hammock land now filled with cabbages and beets ready for shipping, and onions and toms toes growing to perfection. The trees are putting forth their green leaves, and the air is now fragrant with the bloom of the yellow jesamine. We are surrounded with a number of lovely lakes, which abound with a variety of fine fish. Papa supplies us with trout, weighing from five to ten pounds. We have a delightful climate, and I think it one of the most desirable counties in the state for the cultivation of semi-tropical fruits. Age 13.

Eva Chamberlin, San Jose, Cal.—My home is a beautiful place situated between two mountains a few miles from San Jose, Santa Clara county. The scenery is beautiful at all seasons of the nery is beautiful at all seasons of the year. The Foot of the hills are green now, while the tops of them are covered with snow. The sunrises and sun-sets are so grand they are undescribable. Some flowers are in bloom now. Our English violets have blossomed all winter. The fruit trees are planted very regularly in rows, no weeds being allowed to grow between them. The trees are very beautiful in the spring when they are covered with blossoms: There are many varieties of fruit, such as peaches, plums, apricots, almonds, prunes, figs, pears apples, cherries, oranges, lemons, currants, blackberries, strawberries, raspherries, penganates, persimpons and others. The farmers have planted their grain and it is coming up now, so the fields are quite green. Age 15.

Fannie Johnson, Lively, Lee county, Ala.-An Old-Fashioned Corn Shuching, and Who Got Drunk.

A huge pile of corn in front of a spacious crib.

Pantry shelves all filled with good things to cat.

The big jug in the closes full of peach brandy. The neighbors all come with their slaves to shuck their parson's corn, the neighbor women to help parson's wife with the supper, and one little girl to play with parson's daughter. A great black giant climbs to the top of the pile. There he sits in all his glory, king of the shucking, regar lless of the ears of ears thrown at his head by mischievous youngsters. How be sings and hurrahs! What deafening cheers from his comrades! The mighty pile of corn dwindles as If by magic. Busy women are spreading the tables out under the mulberry trees. Great torchlights are gleaming everywhere. What a fascinating scene for the two little girls who, sitting on top of the dence, watch the whole proceeding. Now the corn is almost shucked, louder Sambo huzzas, oftener fly stainost soucced, founder samoo nuzzas, oftener ny the ears at him. Now a neighbor whispers, "Parson, you had better be hiding." Quickly he disappears in a shadowy place, but not quick enough for the wary Sambo. With a loud yell, "Whar's de boss?" they start in pursuit. He dodges here, hides there, but it is impossible to evade them. Now they have him, the little girls wonder what they are going to-do. Thoy mount him on Sambo's shoulder and hear do. They mount him on Sambo's shoulder and bear him in triumph around the yard. The big jug and many cups are brought. A sweetened dram is sent to the good women as thanks for the bountful supper. The little girls are given the glasses with permission to eat the sugar. Presently they decide it would be pleasanter in the big room by them zelves. Sallie soon says, "Oh, Nellie, how funny the fire looks!" and Nellie says, "Don't the room sail round fast!" Somehow those little girls could not stay awake to see the end of the corn shucking.

Dora Hatchel, Weatherford, Texas-You will see from the heading of this letter that I live in that portion of Texas that was visited two years in succession by the severe drouths, and you have no idea what an impression those dreadful visitations made upon our once prosperous county. But the coming in the spring it was but a short time until all farm work was stopped and you could look over farms
that contained hundreds of acres and not see a
single person at work, and this at the scason when
the are builded, the lead of March, could be farmers are busiest—the last of March and the first of April. You could scarcely hear anything talked about but the drouth. The first year it was not so



ss the Duke of Argyle"

Two years ago I was attacked with eccema-cannot tell you what I suffered. I was the most for-lorn spectacle you ever saw. Charles Kennely, of this place, showed me your pamphlet on skin dis-cases, and among them I found the description

I, John, J. Case, D. D. S., having practiced deotis-try in this country for thirty-five years, and being well known to thousands hereabout, with a view to help any who are afflicted as I have been for the

past twelve years, testify that the CUTICURA REMEDIES cured me of Psoriasis, or Scaly Skin, in eight days, after the doctors with whom I had consulted gave me no help or encouragement.

NEWTON, N. J. JOHN J. CASE, D. D. S.

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THOS. L. GRAY, Leavertown, Ohio,

ring. You may ndence, R. I.

Y, Rome, N. Y.

kin Diseases," 64

gh, chapped and HANDS Soft, white, and free from chaps and red

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LL, President. CITY BANK

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A BATCH OF LETTERS That Makes a Mighty Bright

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Nina Kimmons, Cabarius county, N. C.—The county in which I live lies in the western part of the grand old Piedmont section, so famous through the whole country for health, pure water and atmosphere. It was set off from the grand old historical county of Mecklonburg in 1792 and named in honor of Stephen Cabarrus, who was speaker of the North Carolina house of representative at that time, The county is an inclined plain dropping from north to south at the rate of about five feet to the mile. The surface is diversified by plains and extensive bil y districts. Agriculture is the leading industry of the county. The lowlands are very productive, of the county. The lowlands are very productive, ranking with the best farming lands on the Atlantic slope. The uplands possess a fair degree of fertility and return fair results under the improved methods of cultivation now in use. Cotton, corn, wheat and onts are the principal crops; apples, peaches, plums, cherries and grapes do well. The county abounds in fine forests. Concord, the county seat, is a flourishing town of 2,500 inhabitants; it has two large cotton factories now in operation and another in process of erection. The North Carolina Central railroad passes through the county, affording means of transportation. The popular vote is 2,856 and is largely democratic. The county is filled with good society and schools and numerous churches of varisociety and schools and numerous churches of variinations. Our people are full of life and

Alice Salter, Florence, Ga.—Last summer mama was wishing for some peaches to can. We children are always ready to go, especially if we can ride. So we put in a joint petition that we might go up to our old home for some. Well papa consented. We had a friend visiting us, and there were seven of us to go, and nothing to drive but a little mouscolored, deaf mule. But nothing daunted, we colored, deaf mule. But nothing daunted, we hitched her up to the spring wagon; Buddië said he must drive, but sister said she was going to drive, and she had her way, as she generally does. So off we put; we trotted along gaily about half way when it commenced to rain. How it did pour, and we had no umbreilas. Now sister had her reward, for the little mule utterly refused to go except in the slowest of slow mule walks. She used the whip, but all for nothing. Buddie drove coming back. We got there in time, however, built us a fire and dried our dripping garments:gathered the peaches and started dripping garments:gathered the peaches and started on our journey home. No accidents occured on the way except Buddie ran over a stump (as he usually does) and I fell out of the wagon, and they were all mean enough to laugh at me until I cried. Well, mama got the peaches and canned them, and we often have a treat of milk and peaches. Age 13.

Rosa Lee Kimbrough, Center Hill, Fla.—I live in middle Florida, lecited on the Florida Southers railroad, eighteen miles from Leesburg. The yard is a dense shade of orange trees, In the rear of the house is hammock land now filled with cabbages and beets ready for shipping, and onions and tomatoes growing to perfection. The trees are putting forth their green leaves, and the air is now fragrant with the bloom of the yellow jessamine. We are surrounded with a number of lovely lakes, which abound with a variety of fine fish. Papa supplies the with treat weighing from five to ten pounds. We is with trout, weighing from five to ten pounds. We have a delightful climate, and I think it one of the most desirable counties in the state for the cultivation of semi-tropical fruits. Age 13.

Eva Chamberlin, San Jose, Cal.-My home is a Eva Chamberin, San Jose, Cat. An induce a beautiful place situated between two mountains a few miles from San Jose, Santa Clara county. The scenery is beautiful at all seasons of the year. The fochery is beautiful at all seasons of the year. The foot of the hills are green now, while the tops of them are covered with snow. The sunrises and sunsets are so grand they are indescribable. Some flowers are in bloom now. Our English violets have blossomed all winter. The fruit trees are planted very regularly in rows, no weeds being allowed to grow between them. The trees are very beautiful in the spring when they are covered with blossoms. There are many varieties of fruit, such as peaches, plums, apricots, almonds, prunes, figs, pears, apples, cherries, oranges, lemons, currants, blackberries, strawberries, raspberries, pomegranates, persimsoms and others. The farmers have planted their grain and it is coming up now, so the fields are quite green. Age 15.

Old-Fashioned Corn Shuching, and Who Got Drunk.
A huge pile of corn in front of a spacious crib.
Pantry shelves all filled with good things to cat.
The big jug in the closet full of peach brandy. The
neighbors all come with their slaves to shuck their neighbors all come with their stayes to shock their parson's corn, the neighbor women to help parson's wife with the supper, and one little girl to play with parson's daughter. A great black giant climbs to the top of the pile. There he sits in all his glory, king of the shucking, regardless of the ears of corn thrown at his head by mischlevous youngsters. How, he sings and hurrahs! What deafening cheers from his comrades! The mighty pile of corn dwindles as he sings and hurrahs! What dearening cheers from his comrades! The mighty pile of corn dwindles as if by magic. Busy women are spreading the tables out under the mulberry trees. Great torchlights are gleaming everywhere. What a fascinating scene for the two little girls who, sitting on top of the sence, watch the whole proceeding. Now the corn is almost shucked, louder Sambo huzzas, oftener fly the ears at him. Now a neighbor whispers, "Parson, you had better be hiding," Quickly he disappears in a shadowy place, but not quick enough for the wary Sambo. With a loud yell, "What's de boss?" they start in pursuit. He dodges here, hides there, but it is impossible to evade them. Now they have him, the little girls wonder what they are going to do. They mount him on Sambo's shoulder and bear him in triumph around the yard. The big jug and many cups are brought. A sweetened dram is sent to the good women as thanks for the bountiful stipper. The little girls are given the glasses with permission to eat the sugar. Presently they decide it would be pleasanter in the big room by them selves. Sallie soon says, "Oh, Nellie, how funny the fire looks!" and Nellie says, "Don't the room sail round fast!" Somehow those little girls could not stay awake to see the end of the corn shucking. Age 15.

stay awake to see the end of the corn shucking.

Age 15.

Dora Hatchel, Weatherford, Texas—You will see from the heading of this letter that I live in that portion of Texas that was visited two years in success on by the severe drouths, and you have no idea what an impression those dreadful visitations made upon our once prosperous county. Both coming in the spring it was but a short time until all farm work was stopped and you could look over farms that contained hundreds of acres and not see a single person at work, and this at the season when farmers are busiest—the last of March and the first of April. You could scarcely hear anything talked about but the drouth. The first year it was not for the swampy jungles of the eastern section through which these fellows passed are infested with tigers and tapirs, and though they were followed during the day and kept awke at night by the howls of the former around their improvised beds yet they were unmolested. After nine days of suffering they drifted into Greytown, where they found relief.

Thirty-five or forty years ago Lieutenant Issae Strain, of the United States navy, was lost, with a considerable party, while exploring the windings of the Chagress river on the isthmus of Darien and barely escaped alive, while one-third of his men succumbed to starvation and disease.

distressing, but the second year the people became alarmed, fearing a seven year's drouth was on hand. But how different everything looked when the rain came and everybody was so thankful. Now our county once more has the appearance of prosperity. Aunt Susie, don't you think that was grand in Mrs. Jeff Davis refusing to accept the purse that was being made up from the people? Mama says that is the spirit of every true lady. I was 15 years old the 8th of January.

Orren S. Woodward, Carsonville, Ga.—I have thought often of writing to you of my Texas trip. I left home in September 1886 in company with my aunt. We passed through Atlanta, where we bought tickets via Queen and Crescent route. We took a Mann Boudoir sleeper; passed through Birmingham at night, so I failed to see the great iron city. The first point of interest to me was Lake Ponchartrain dotted with fishing boats. We reached New Orleans late in the afternoon, crossed the Mississippi by electric lights. The scene was magnificent. On the following morning when we awoke we looked out on the prairies of Texas, and for the first time, I saw a flock of prairie chickens. We reached my aunt's home at McKinney September 26th. We lived here but a short time, my uncle being called to the pastorate of the Baptist church at Sherman; we moved to that place in November. This is a rich and growing city, has fine churches and schools and elegant and cultured society. Texas is great and rich, but Georgia is my home and dearer to me than any spot on carth. One of papa's New Year's gifts to me is a pony, which we call Henry Grady. We little folks are as proud of him as the people of Georgia are of Mr. Grady. Age 13.

sthe people of Georgia are of Mr. Grady. Age 13.

Stebie Johnson, Lively, Lee county, Ala.—How to raise watermelons and the best way to eat them: Select a poor sandy place, check off the rows twelve feet each way, dig holes six feet in circumference and two deep; put in a bushel of well rotted stable manure, mix well with dirt; level hills; leave an inch depth of earth on top without any manure. Plant early, the pure mountain sprout seed; loosen the dirt around the plant as soon as well up. Thin out to one in a hill. Keep perfectly free of grass with plow and hoe, taking care not to move vines after they begin to run. Pinch off the end of every vine on which you see a young melon. When the melon has a bumpy hard rind with all the color faded from the under side and thumps with a dull soft sound, pull early in the morning before the dew is off. In taking it to the house, by accident, let fall; there it is, the most delightful melon you ever tasted, if you sit down on the grass and eat without a knife, for a knife spoils a melon just like it does a loaf of warm bread or cake. Age 13.

Octavia Phillips, Palton, Ga.—I will describe my old country home near Catoosa springs, just as we left it four years ago. In front of the house was a left it four years ago. In front of the house was a large spreading oak over a century old. To the left was a large oak grove with a big swing in it; the rath leading to the rock lined spring and the moss-covered springhouse, led through the grove. Then to the right of the house was the garden and back of the garden was the orehard, where birds and bees made music in the blossoms; and farther down the pastures, where the tinkling of the cowbells made music all day. Across the road was a beautiful green meadow, with a reblied brook running. ful green meadow, with a pebbled brook running through it under the brow of a hill, where violets, snowdrops, ferns, calcaanthus and wild grapes grew in abundance. Then up a little hill, through a gate and 'round a skirt of woods, nestied a little cottage on the side of the lane, where two good old Methodists. dists lived, known as "Aunt Mary" and "Uncle
Anthony." Many happy hours have I spent with
Aunt Mary in her neat, cosy little room. Nothing
seemed to mar her bappy life as she busied herself
about her evening meals before the cheerful log fire. Aunt Susie, I could tell you lots more if my space were not limited. I am 13 years old.

Lilie Carter, Florence, Ga.—I have always liked batteau rides, but the one I took last summer on the Chattahoochee river, during the freshet, far surpasses any I can remember. My uncle, brother and myself go down a little slope to where the batican is; and after getting in and taking our seats, rather unceremoniously, we prepare for a pleasant ride, and push off from shore. Rounding a sharp curve a vision of grandeur and beauty is before us; through a break in the magnolla trees, with the long gray moss sweeping the water, we see the river flowing majority by the relative grant the results. majestically by, and the setting sun throws a crim-son light on the already dark red water. Down the guilty, where the water is forty feet deep, over the tops of trees we go. The scraping of the limbs on the bottom of our batteau keeps us afraid of getting caught on some hidden snag. We push aside the tangled mascadine vines, and with a stroke of the oars we reach the river; a feeling of awe and fear passes over us; we catch our breath and draw closer to each other, for the batteau begins to dip and toss is we strike the current; large piles of drift wood sail past; but we cross safely and look for the Alasam bank, but see only tree-tops and a broad ex-panse of water. The places are riding over now, was only the morning before, a luxurient cornfield, where an old gray-haired negro knelt, praying God to stay the rising water and spare his crop. It was late when we returned; the moon was rising, and with thousands of stars reflected in the water beneath us as our batteau grates on Georgia s.i.; we step out, having had a delightful ride, and feeling thankful for our high banks that protects us from the devastating water.

Ida Maude Sims, Cedartown, Ga.—I live in a small saw-mill village, dotted by houses of the laborers, surrounded by tail and magnificent pines laborers, surrounded by tail and magnificent pines of the long leaf yellow variety, which is being fast telled and manufactured into lumber by the proprietors of the mill. The mill is situated near a lake, from which it draws water to supply the engine. The lake is surrounded on one side by beautiful sweetgum and maple trees, the other by a broad and extended field. It is a grand sight indeed, to stand at noon and gaze at the noble oxen and mules as they come in to refresh themselves for and mules as they come in to refresh themselves for an hour from the weary toil of the morning. The beautiful logs of various length drawn in by the, faithful oxen and mules are soon converted into, lumber of different dimensions and placed upon train-cars and so it to the railroad and shipped to our northwestern lumber market. In a short time a check is received for its worth in dollars and cents, which is taken to the bank in our city (Cedarbown) and the money is soon heard rattling in the pocket of the proprietors of the mill. Age 14. and mules as they come in to refresh themselves for

Lost in Nicaragua.

From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

Lost in Nicaragua.

From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

A party of American engineers is engaged in Nicaragua in surveying a line for an interoceanic canal. They commenced operations on the Atlantic side along the river San Juan. The difficulties of the work are great and numerous as it must be prosecuted in a dense tropical forcest, with a thick undergrowth of tangled and interlacing vines. Among the recent incidents of this survey were the experiences of two of the party who became bewildered in the forest and lost their way and were for nine days exposed to serieus privations.

On the 30th of December, Branford, a Nicaraguan, and Allen, a Jamaican, started on foot to carry the mail from one camp of surveyors to another some ten miles away. After walking for several hours they lost their way. Incessant rain had flooded the swamps and left the ground in such a condition that they were forced to remove their boots in order to make any progress. Close, interlacing vines tore the clothes from their backs, and wet powder rendered their guns useless, thus depriving them of their only means of obtaining food. Half maked and exhausted, they were scarcely able to walk, when Allen was attacked by the fever. Had it not been for Branford, a man of great determination and bravery, who constantly encouraged and urged his companion to crawl on, hoping they might reach some river, the story might have been a still sadder one to record.

In vain they endeavored to obtain nourishment from cabbage palms, but their machetes had been lost the first night, and desperate attempts to remove the bark had left their finger nails torn and bleeding. Fatigned and downhearted they attempted to retrace their steps, and to this alone is probably due their lives, for on the fifth day they reached the head waters of the Indian river, which leads down to Greytown, on the gulf coast.

Rolling a small log into the stream they lashed themselves to it by means of wild sacati grass, and, up to their necks in water, let the current take them whith

BRAVE HAWKINS.

How He Narrowly Escaped a Fearful Death

the Order of Nana Sahib—A Scene That Occurred in the Horri-ble Sepoy Revolt.

From the Providence Telegrap A few weeks ago the Telegram published the interesting story of Robert Anderson, of this city, a soldier of the Crimean campaign. Since then the story of another worthy citizen of Providence has been gleaned, the story of a good man who has stared death in the face un flincingly.

Plain, orderly, every-day sort of death may not have any great artractions for Mr. Stephen Hawkins, but it certainly has no terrors for him after his experience with the so-called pale reaper. Mr. Hawkins is a mill operative and lives at 57 Eddy street, Johnston. His first encounter with death occurred during the great Indian mutiny, or Sepoy revolt, among her majesty's native troops of India. He was a corporal in the Thirty-eighth Foot, and with some twenty others, was captured by the mutineers in an

others, was captured by the mutineers in an engagement forced by that arch-fiend Nana Sahib, son of the Pershwa of Poona. Those who fell into the hands of that cruel, treacherous and relentless monster could hope for no mercy, for Nana Sahib knew no mercy. The day before the engagement the small force to which Mr. Hawkins belonged had done execution on some three-score Sepoys, captured red-banded, their weapons still dripping with the blood of helpless women and children. Courtsmartial for such were dispensed with by General Sir Hugh Rose, afterwards Lord Strathnairn, and the mutineers had been placed at the muzzles of field pieces and blown away. No worse death could be given to a Sepoy, although it is a painless end, but the natives objected to it because of the wide spreading scattering of the remains, and the impossiwho fell into the hands of that cruel, treach-

poy, although it is a painless end, but the natives objected to it because of the wide spreading scattering of the remains, and the impossibility, as they thought, of collecting fragments to make a decent exhibit on resurrection day. The summary execution of these men had so maddened the mutineers that when reinforced they made a sortie, resulting in the capture of Corporal Hawkins and a section of his company. In their thirst for revenge, the Sepoys began cutting and slashing the prisoners to death at once, until halted by the dread Nana, who wished to reserve them for a less expeditious ending. Hawkins was one of those who had not yet been cut down, and he was at once reserved for a spectacular death. It was at Shajehanpoor, in the presidency of Bengal, the most disaffected district, and little chance was there of a rescue, for the few British troops were beleaguered in the small barracks. Mr. Hawkins was ordered in the presence of the Nana, who received him with a smile and offered him a cigar.

No savage in form or manner was this great head of the mutiny, for he was well educated, had been lionized in London by the clite, and had brought back a European polish to his native subtlety. He spoke English finently.

"How many troops have you over there, corporal?" he asked, pointing toward the spot where the small English garrison was in arms.

"Enough to avenge Cawnpore," was the in-

"Enough to avenge Cawnpore," was the in-

spot where the small English garrison was in arms.

"Enough to avenge Cawnpore," was the intrepid reply.

The Nana smiled and motioned the natives who had approached to bayonet him to fall back.

"I want that information, corporal!"

"See you d—d first!"

Nana Sahib gave a sign, and the naxt instant Hawkins's cigar was knocked out of his mouth and he was in the grasp of half a dozen Sepoys. An order in Hindoostanee was given, which Hawkins understood, for he had ac quired a knowledge of the "bat," as it is called, and had successfully passed a military examination of the lower grade. The order was to seat him in the muzzle of a loaded 13-inch mortar. The mortar was elevated to an angle of ninety degrees, and Mr. Hawkins was placed upon it. The three men, two women and four children, unslain, were brought out to suffer in his sight, and life and liberty were promised to the one who would execute the others, but there was no taker of the offer.

In the first place, no British soldier would have accepted life on such terms, and in the second place they knew the treacherous Nana would keep no promise.

Hawkins, however, saw a way to save the poor women and children from a prolonged death, and in a Lancashire dialect which the Nana's English could not fathom he bade one of his comrades to accept for the purpose of killing the women and children quickly. A private named Panurn caught the idea and volunteered to do executioner's duty. A cavalry sword was put into his hand and he was instructed to quarter a little girl that was clasped to the breast of her mother.

This the man could not do. He was ready to kill the poor creatures with a thrust through the heart to save them from a lingering death, but to hack a babe, limb from limb, in the presence of its mother, he could not do, and so he flung his sword at the head of the Nana and took his place with his comrades to die with them. The scene that followed was one that was frequently repeated during that fearful carnage, and when the mutineers would have tossed her in

All this time Stephen Hawkins was bound All this time Stephen Hawkins was bound down in a sitting posture to the muzzle of the great mortar. The butchery of his comrades and the women and children had been done before his eyes, and a rivulet of their blood was running at his feet.

"About how many have they got up there, corporal?" The soft, feminine voice was that of the Nana, but Hawkins made no answer. He was thinking of a little cottage home near

"About how many have they got up there, corporal?" The soft, feminine voice was that of the Nana, but Hawkins made no answer. He was thinking of a little cottage home near Manchester, in the mill district, where he knew these at home were thinking of him, and hoping that he would soon return to join the depot companies and get his furlough.

Nana Sahib gave a little, low laugh, and bade his men adjust the lanyard so lightly that a child could fire the mortar. They did so, and he then had the line lengthened and one end fastened to the leg of the sleeping child. The purpose of Nana Sahib was now evident. When the child awoke it would run away in fright at the sight of the mutilated bodies lying around, and in running would pull the lanyard and fire the mortar.

The humor of the situation was not appreciated so much by Mr. Hawkins as by the devilish designer of his death, who laughed again that soft musical ripple which always preceded his atrocities.

The child slept on calmly until the hot rays of the sun, to which she was now exposed, began to make her uncomfortable. First she moved a hand, then a foot, and then shifted her position. To Hawkins every movement of the little girl had a peculiar interest. When she moved and moaned he quickly commended his soul to God, expecting to be blown to atoms the next instant, but instead of springing up as he expected, the innocent little tot turned over and resumed her slumber.

The continual strain on his nerves through nearly two hours of this sort of watching and waiting, was worse than a hundred instant deaths and then to put an end to it Corporal Hawkins cried out the little one's name for the purpose of startling her. It awoke her. She sat up and rubbed her eyes and saw near her the gory head of her ma, detached from the trunk. With a scream she jumped to her feet and bounded back. Her leg jerked the lanyard. Snap went the cap and—that was all.

The child lay on the ground tethered by the foot, and Corporal Hawkins was still sitting

lanyard. Snap went the cap and—that was all.

The child lay on the ground tethered by the foot, and Corporal Hawkins was still sitting over a loaded shell. It had missed fire, but before the gunners had time to repair the defect they were engaged in a hand-to-hand conflict with a body of Sikh cavalry, which, remaining faithful to the British, had swept down in hordes from the Punjaub, where they had been employed, and had come upon the scene in time to divert attention from the victim. Nama Sahib escaped, as he always did, to leave fighting for others, for the government had set a big price upon his head. Mr. Hawkins was released, and most people will agree that his escape from death was as naive was any one could wish.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

12 WHITEHALL STREET. SPECIALS FOR TODAY

> Suits worth \$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.00 and \$20.00 for \$9.50.

Suits worth \$15.00, \$18.50, \$20.00, \$22.50 and \$25.00 for \$13.75.

These are BIG Bargains!

SPECIAL FOR TODAY

Soft hats closed out regardless of cost. We must have the room. Our house full of bargains today. Come to see us.

FETZER & PHARR

Clothiers, Furnishers and Hatters.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1887, OF THE CONDI MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New York, organized under the laws of the state of New York, made to the governor of Georgia pursuant to the laws of said state. Principal office—32 Nassau street, city of New York. II. INVESTED ASSETS. Cash value of real estate in cash, exclusive of all incumbraness, as per Schedule A, appended to annual report filed in office of insurance commis-

| 2,619.362 65 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,896 58 | 2,996 58 | 2,996 58 | 2,996 58 | 2,996 58 | 2,996 58 | 2,996 58 | 2,996 58 | 2,996 58 | 2,996 58 | 2,996 58 | 2,996 58 | 2,996

12. Total net or invested assets. \$110,061,718 68
14. Total net or invested assets, less depreciation. OTHER ASSETS.

15. Interest due \$240,058 32, and accrued \$760,332 87, on bonds and mortgages.
20. Gross premiums due and unreported on policies in force Dec. 31, 1887. \$349,579 34
21. Gross deferred premiums on policies in force Dec. 31, 1887. \$1,451,537 67 .\$ 1,000,391 19 ...\$ 1,440,893 61 ... 5,943,625 00

Total assets (less items not admitted)
III. LIABILITIES.
Net present value of all the outstanding Policies in force on the 31st day of December, 1837, computed according to the American Table of Mortality, with four and half per cent interest.
Deduct net value of risks of this company, re-insured in other solvent companies.

HELP WANTED-MALE.

ANTED-ORGANIZERS FOR SOCIETIES— Successful men can secure permanent posi-All correspondence confidential. Address, 91 No. 20 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill., thurs, sat WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS VEST MAKER-Apply to G. E. Hinkley, Milledgeville, Ga.

WANTED—SALESMAN—TO SELL A PATENT ledger, advertising cards, etc., to merchants; commission. Model Ledger Co., South Bend, Ind. 15 t. o. o. d. tues, thurs, sat, sun. WANTED—A FOREMAN FOR FURNITURE factory. Address, with references and salary wanted, Moss Manufacturing Co, Thomasville, Ga. 1wk

Wk

ANTED—MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF SALES

New Business. Salary or commission; state
which preferred. Liberal inducements, permanent
employment. We manufacture a new line of FireProof Safes at such low prices, they meet with ready
sale among the farmers. Professional and Business Mon everywhere. Size, 28x18x18 inches; 500
ibs, 357 retail. Other sizes. Write quick for agency.
Alpine Safe Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

wed sat WANTED—FIVE TRAVELING SALESMEN salary and expenses; no experience necessary, ddress, with stamp, Kidd & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED AN ACTIVE MAN OR WOMAN IN month and expenses. Cauvassing outfit and particulars free, Standard Stiverware Co., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE. WANTED—LADIES AND YOUNG MEN TO decorate holiday movetties for fall and win ter trade, steady employment; 50 per week earned-All materials farmished; work mailed free. Address New England Decorative Works, 19 Pearl street, Boston, Mass., P. O. BOX 5078. tue thu sat WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LADIES TO WORK for a wholesale hounes on Needlework at their homes—sent any distance: good pay can be made; everything, furnished; particulars free. Address Artistic Needlework Co., 130 8th St., New York City: sun, tue, thur, sat-fim

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. WANTED-SITUATION AS BOOKKEEPER BY a me r.ied man of steady habits. Best of city reference. Adress, B., care Constitution. WANTED-AGENTS.

A Y SMART, INTELLIGENT WOMAN CAN help herself and children by selling the Williamson Corset, its introduction will insure you a respectful hearing. Williamson Corset & Brace Co., et. Louis, Vo.

WANTED—MAN AS AGENT—A NEW AR ticle, sells everywhere, city or county; no experience needed. One New York agent's first order a car load; New Jersey agents half car; Indiana agent, half car, and so on. Rare chance; permanent business; exclusive territory. Write the Monarch Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. business; exclusive territory. Write the Monarch Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. 14:sat

WANTED — AGENTS. GRANDEST MONEY
Wasking business ever offered. A golden harvest for the next two months; 875 per month and expenses to active men to sell our goods. No capital required. Sample case of goods and full particulars free, We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silver ware Co., Boston, Mass. nov—tue thu sat sun

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE MISSOURI steam washer. It will pay intelligent men and women seeking employment to write for my flustrated circular and terms for this celebrated washer. Why does it pay to act as my agent? Because arguments in its favor are so numerous and convincing that sales are made without difficulty. Sent on two weeks' trial at my expense, for return, if not satisfactory. J. Worth, sole manufacturer, 1710 Franklin ave, St. Louis, Mo. sat 13t.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS—"A" SKIRT AND Bustle Combined and B. Hose Supporters. Both new. Big profits. Secure towns for spring trade. Ladies' Supply Co., 287 W. Washington St., Chicago. 3m

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR BUSTLE AND extender combined; just the thing for winter dresses. Also the "B" hose supporter. Both entirely new. Ladies' Supply Co., 257 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, tues thans sat sun S100 TO \$300 A MONTH CAN BE MADE who can furnish their own Borses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Maine street, Richmond, Va.

WANTED-2 AGENTS TO SOLICIT FOR LEAD North Broad. WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-A SIC)ND-HAND SAFE. APPLY at 14 E. Hunter st. WE WISH TO BUY JAMES' BANK BLOCK Stock. George S. May & Co.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF JOHN W. ROBertson, of Shelbyville, Ind. Any one knowing
his whereabouts will please address S. H. McCabk,
22 W. Mitchell st.

22 W. Mitchell st.

PSTATE OF JAMES McC. CREIGHTON, DE Ceased, letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims, to present the same without delay to Louise H. Creighton, A. E. corner 48th and Chester ave. Philadelphia.

WANTED-ACTIVE OR SILENT FARTNER
With \$1,000 capital in well established and
paying business. Address B. G. C., care Constitu-W ANTED—PAPTNER WITH SMALL AMOUNT of capital to accompany advertises to the ANTED—FARTANER WITH SMALL AMOUNT
of an afternoon paper in a prosperous southern city that has doubled its population, within one
year. Must be a good book keeper and advertising
solicitor. Address with references, stating age, ex
perlence, etc., Hustler, eur : Constitution. WANTED-HOUSES. ROOMS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT A NICE 6 OR 7 ROOM house close in; also in good neighborhood; prefer one with gas and water. Address, stating price, "House," care Constitution.

WANTED—ON MARCH IST A ROOM IN FAMIly. Please state whether furnished or unfurnished. Give street and number, also conveniences. Address "Stranger," care Constitution. WANTED-TO RENT A STORE OR PART OF W store for sewing machine office. Must be central. Apply to T. H. Willingham at I. S. Lawton's office, over Maddox, Rucker & Co.'s bank.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE—ONE 200-EGG CAPACITY ANdrews' Incubator, Hatcher and Brooder. Now in good order. T. L. Ponder, Tennille, Ga. 4t MANSFIELD'S GLUTEN HEALTH FLOUR IS

MANSFIELD'S GLUTEN HEALTH FLOUR IS the most wholesome and putritions food in existence. Good for all, but especially for diabetis, dyspeptics, brain workers and young children. Address I. C. Mansfield, Chottanooga, Tenn. fri sat sun

CARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS—NEW CROF, large and varied assortment, at Mark W. Johnson Seed Co., 48 South Broad street.

SELECTED TENNESSEE SEED CORN, KNOWN as the "Montgomery White." One dollar per bushel L. o. b. Address I. C. Mansfield, Dealer in Flour. Hay, Grain and Feed, Chattanooga, Tenn. fri sat sun STAMPS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS FOR SALE at Constitution business office. Open until 9

FOR SALE CHEAP — SEVERAL IMPOSING stones, with tables, almost new. Call on or address Weekly Department of Constitution. deel0-tf AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

WOLF'S BARGAIN HOUSE, 98 WHITEHALL street, clothing almost given away for the next twenty-five days to close of out. Overcoats \$2 to \$1, Casimere frock and sack ccats \$1.25 to \$3, choice pants \$1.25 to \$2, bedsteads \$1.25 to \$3, dressers \$3 to \$12, four sewing machines at a slaughter, large oil paintings \$1.50 to \$3, three good planos, must be sold. Also the entire stock of the Gate City Furniture factory. Now is the time for hotely and boarding houses to buy furniture at their own price. They must be sold Auction sales promptly attended to. Money advanced on consignments. H. Wolf, auctioneer. Remember the bargains at \$8 White hall street.

FOR RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM, TWO blocks from postoffice. Inquire at 66 Fairle

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT-ONE STORE UNDER THE KIM ball house, on Decatur street, at sixty-five dol lars per month. See T. H. Willingham, at J. S. Lawton's office, over Maddox, Bucker & Co's bank. This offer ceases tonight.

LADIES' COLUMN. FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED also kid gloves, at Phillip's, 14 Marietta street

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

OR SALE—FRUIT FARM AT HAPPVILLE

Pronts 500 feet on Central railroad. Contains 21 acres, mostly set in fruit—stravberries, rapplers, apples, peaches and some grapes. Good new barn and 4-room house, spiendid water, high location good poultry house and parks. Price reasonable Call on A. H. Lindley, 27% Whitehall street. BOARD ERS WANTED.

BOARD ERS WANTED.

HEALTHY, CLEAN LOCATION, OPPOSITE
Female Institute. Board and rooms as reasonable as any first-class house can afford. 124 Feachtres.

KIRBY HOUSE, NO. 11 WHEAT STREET, NOW affords best fare and attention to local and transient. Terms moderate. Tolephone 1043. Im

OCAL, TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN
Obtain delightful rooms, polite attention and excellent board at Nos. 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street

FOR SALE --- HORSES, CARRIAGES

FOR SALE—ONE LADY'S CANOPY TOP PHAN for \$60; can be seen at Weltzell & Pitzgibbons, \$

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

Is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free, at \$1.00 per month, \$2.50 for three month, or \$10.00 a year. THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION

(Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, post-paid, for \$1.25 a year, or for \$1.00 in clubs of five of more. Address all letters to THE CONSTITUTION,

67-J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent,

Park Row, New York City. ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 18, 1888.

The Saturday Constitution. THE CONSTITUTION appears today with twelve pages. This will be the shape of the Saturday's Constitution until further

The primary cause of this change is the necessity of relieving the pressure on the Sunday Constitution. It is inconvenient to print more than sixteen pages for that edition and yet twenty pages are often insufficient to carry the volume of news and business offered for that day. The enlarged Saturday's edition will at once relieve the news-pressure on Sunday's paper, and a large part of the advertising now done on Sunday will be transferred to Saturday as soon as the popularity of the Saturday's paper is demonstrated. In many large cities the Saturday edition of the dailies is as large or larger than the Sunday edition.

We are led to add four pages to the Saturday Constitution for another reason. The scope of the daily paper is being rapidly enlarged. More and more it is taking the place of the magazine. More and more is the intelligent reader coming to rely on his newspaper for his enlightenment and entertainment. To keep fully abreast of this advancing movement in journalism THE CON-STITUTION is forced to amplify its pages. We shall make the Saturday Constitution, as the Sunday Constitution now is, a weekly magazine of sketches, gossip, fiction, humor and science. This will make it more essential to the homes of all reading people within our territory and more interesting and useful than a mere newspaper possibly

A feature of the Saturday Constitution for the first few months will be a serial story by Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, entitled: "The Outlaws of Tunstall Forest."

This story is fresh from the author's hands, and has never been published. THE Constitution has joined with a few leading American newspapers and purchased the story from the author. Mr. Stevenson is recognized as the foremost of living storywriters. His "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' created a profound sensation, and "Treaswre Island" and "Kidnapped" have been read wherever the English language is understood. Mr. Stevenson's new story is said to be the most powerful he has yet written. He is paid simply for its use in the newspapers an enormous sum, reserving, of course, the copyright. It will be famous Saturday night reading for our subscribers, and will grow in interest from week to

Pending the receipt of this great story we shall print in serial a shorter story by Mr. Stevenson, entitled "The Merry Men." While it is not so strong as "The Outlaws of Tunstall Forest," it will serve to give an idea to those who have read none of the books of this wonderful author of his ad-

Newsdealers may order the Saturday Con-STITUTION at the same rates charged for other issues, and for the present, there will be no advance in the price of advertising over the other days of the week.

It is said that Dr. McGlynn will be a can didate for president. Well, he is crazy enough to be anything.

Mr. Roger Q. Mills.

Mr. Roger Q. Mills, who, by virtue of his position at the head of the ways and means ommittee, is supposed to be the leader of the democrats in the house, appears to be one of the most remarkable politicians this country has ever seen. He is as obstinate as Morrison, and as wild as Watterson, and there is nothing clearer than the fact that he would prefer to see his party wrecked rather than fail to turn legislation in the direction of free trade.

At the same time, it should be observed that Mr. Roger Q. Mills very fairly represents the free trade faction of the democratic party, which would rather carry out a scheme to protect the interests of the whisky ring than to secure the success of the ocratic party. His remark about Louisiana is typical of the attitude of the faction which he has been selected to lead. He says in effect that if Louisiana resents the idea of voting against her great sugar interests, then Louisiana ought no longer to be a democratic state.

This is politics with a vengeance, but it is entirely characteristic of the men who have been training under Watterson and Morrison. Mr. Mills says something about democratic principle, but there is no demo-cratic principle involved in the refusal of the people of a state or a community to wreck their own interests. THE CONSTI-TUTION knows of no democratic principle that justifies the alleged leaders of the party in framing and insisting on legislation calculated to injure the industries of the country and add to the burdens of those who are

employed in these industries.

Heretofore, it has not only been the policy of the democratic party, but a cardinal principle, to look after the welfare of the non people—to protect the interests of the workingmen. It has also been the policy of the democratic party to strive to which even public sentiment is made subachieve success by means of conservative servient. The pronounced prohibitionists legislation-legislation calculated to benefit | in the state of Georgia are in favor of the

Mr. Roger Q. Mills appears to be willing means confined to them but is one in which so bid good-bye to Louisiana as a democratic state. Is this democratic policy? Is their overthrow. In many of the strongest the party to be ruined by cranks who owe anti-prohibition counties in the state, sentiment is coverwhelmingly opposed to these laws, and the verdict of the people has time

to the democrats on account of its sugar interests, what is to be the result in North Carolina where the population is a unit in favor of the repeal of the internal revenue

Mr. Roger Q. Mills-we insist on the Qsays he believes the democrats will make gains in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the northwest. This is very vague, indeed, and shows that Mr. Roger Q. Mills's belief is of the nature of a sponge, which contracts or expands according to the amount of moisture there is in the air. But is his belief expansive enough to hope that the democrats can carry Pennsylvania this year? New Jersey has been and ought to be a democratic state, but can the democrats carry it on the programme marked out by the whisky ring? And the "northwest"-well, the northwest is a very vague affair. How many states in the northwest can the democrats carry on the platform that Watterson

and Morrison want to see adopted? We are very much afraid that our great democratic leader needs a leader.

THE New York Sun says that Brother Blaine is bound by his word not to be a candidate. When did his word begin to bind

Where the South Stands.

Hon. F. M. Longley, of LaGrange, has written a letter to Hon. T. C. Crenshaw, United States collector at Atlanta, which the latter has given to THE CONSTITUTION. Mr. Crenshaw says that Mr. Longley's letter is written to him in reply to a personal communication, in which he asked Mr. Longley's views on the tariff. While Mr. Crenshaw does not agree with the policy set forth in the letter. he gives it to THE Constitution as coming from one of the strongest men in Troup county.

On the subject of the tariff, Mr. Longley

I am a southern tariff man-that is, in all cases where southern protection will build up southern industries, notwithstanding its effect upon foreign or yankee enterprises, I am in such cases a very high or yankee enterprises, fram in state tasks a very light tariffer. I do not mean ill will to any people on this old earth of ours, but do mean very, very good will to my own southland. We have paid tribute to whom tribute was due, and to whom tribute in con-science was not due for the last fifty or seventy-five years, and now that our smoking furnaces, our cot ories, and other southern industries are throbbing with vigorous life and likely to bring about a reciprocity of tribute under a wholesome protection. I would not throw a stone in the way.

The cotten crop should be manufactured here at ving employment to our own people, and bring into southern pockets the profits of manufactured goods. Already the south has driven New England out of the production of the coarser fabrics, and the time will come when eastern mills must either shut down or come down. The same reason obtains in relation to our iron. Take Alaama. Georgia and Tennessee, where the coal and on are imbedded side by side. Of course iron and steel can be produced much cheaper in these states than in Pennsylvania. If, therefore, protection will help the iron industries of Pennsylvania, a greater profit will be enjoyed in the states referred to. What we need is diversified industries, givin employment to our people, finding a home market for the manufacture of our home-raised material, and then draw on the outside world for our cotton goods, iron and steel, sugar and rice; "keep all you have got and get all you can" from abroad. Instead of paying tribute longer, the south should demand of paying tribute longer, the south should demand tribute. I believe encouragement and protection of home enterprises will do more to build up the oth than anything else.

I am first for Troup, then Georgia, then the south.

Of course I am loyal to the United States, but I am not with the president on the tariff question. I am with him, however, in opposition to the surplus. It trust some political cyclone will strike the treasury

This is very strongly put, and presents the matter in a light which brings it home to every Georgian. Mr. Longley is a practical and progressive man, and his views, so clearly expressed, can be taken as an index to the sentiment of the people of the state wherever they have looked into the matter enough to clearly understand it. It is unnecessary to go into detail in commenting on the arguments which Mr. Longley presents as to why the industries of the south need protection. He states the case clearly, concisely and accurately, and THE CONSTITU-TION indorses every word he says.

Of the internal revenue, Mr. Longley is

heartily in favor of its repeal, if the state takes the matter of the control of the manufacture of spirituous and malt liquors in hand. He is opposed to its repeal, if its abolition means free whisky and free distilleries. On this question Mr. Longley is also right, and aligns himself with an overwhelming majority of the people of the state of Georgia. Of course nobody is in favor of free whisky, nor indiscriminate distilleries, unlicensed and uncontrolled; nor are the people of Georgia in favor of the infamous system by which unnecessary federal tribute is extorted from them, while they have all they can do to meet the just taxes levied on them by the state. If these laws are repealed, the state would of course license and control the distillation of liquors. Our state taxes would thereby be reduced, our people would become more prosperous, and above all, they would be rid of the more than Russian tyranny with which they have been oppressed for a quar-

WOULDN'T it be nice to pick the chicken lice off of Mrs. Hayes's husband and run him as the republican candidate?

The Prohibitionists Against It. Senator Brown presented to the United States senate on Thursday, a petition signed by more than a thousand members of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, urging the absolute and unconditional repeal of the internal revenue laws.

This petition was headed by Mrs. W. C. Sibley, of Augusta, Georgia, the head of the temperance movement in this state, and bore the names of many prominent women workers in the cause of prohibition in Georgia. The petition sets forth the evils of the internal revenue laws, and says that their existence will be an everlasting obstruction

in the way of prohibition. The national prohibition convention of four years ago, took a strong stand against these laws, and passed resolutions demanding their repeal, and prohibitionists throughout the union are determined in their opposition to these federal statutes by which the whisky monopoly of the west is enabled, not only to throttle the cause of prohibition, but which also gives it a hold on the counrepeal of these laws, and this issue is by no again been expressed in disapproval of the quitous system.

Day by day the people see that the monster whisky ring of the west is extending its scope, and it is now working at the very doors of congress in order that it may pull, not only the federal statutes, but the courts and the law-making power into its meshes. The tocsin has been sounded, the alarm has been rung, and the people are awakened to the impending danger which threatens them, in the power of the whisky ring.

BROTHER BLAINE'S letter has caused quite a scramble among republican politicians. Brother Blaine is evidently a humorist.

Brother Blaine.

There is no doubt in the world that Brother Blaine was cut out for an advance agent for a circus. We used to think that Colonel Billy Hayden was the only man ever born to that business, but Brother Blaine could give him points and discount him. The great difference between them was that Hayden advertised somebody else's circus, while Brother Blaine's circus, of which he is the advance agent, is all his own.

The result is that the Blaine circus, with a thousand performers on wind instruments, is attracting great interest in this country. He has managed to keep his "immense aggregation" before the public for some time, and although he is now in Italy, he continues to give regular performances in

this country. He will continue in this business until the next republican convention, and it is safe to say that B. F. Jones already has advance sheets of Brother Blaine's next letter, in which he states that if the country cannot absolutely get along without him, he will consent to accept a renomination. It is this circus attachment that will destroy Sherman's ambition and cause little Benny Foraker to have his breeches made bigger.

THE western literary critics are comparing "Petroleum V. Nasby" to Thackeray. So we go.

As Old as the Hills.

The numerous faith cures reported from time to time in the newspapers are not all fraudulent or fictitious.

At the bottom of this cure there is but one thing, after all, and that is the power of mind. This is one of the oldest remedies for disease. In ancient times, and even now among savage tribes, it was and is regarded as the best medicine.

The trouble is that the faith cure is exaggerated, and people do not understand it. Of course it is worth nothing in an incurable disease. It will not stave off death when a man's time has come to die. It will not mend a broken bone nor cure a can-

But a strong mind and an intensely concentrated will can do many wonderful things. It may be suggested that all this is imaginary. This makes no difference. Nine times out of ten our ailments are more or less imaginary, and imagination is the best thing to cure them. It is natural that one illusion should be driven out by another

The faith or mind cure goes even farther than this. The man with a healthy mind and an indomitable will is generally proof against epidemics. Such a man when bitten by an alleged mad dog laughs over his adventure, forgets all about it and escapes hydrophobia. He moves about among smallpox, cholera and yellow fever patients and retains his health. If accident or disease prostrates him, and there is a living chance he makes the best of it, and gets up in an incredibly short time. His neighbors account for it by praising his strong constitution. It is something more. His mind, his faith, his hopefulness, his determination to live are the positive elements, the working factors leading to his recovery. There is something in the faith cure when it is viewed in this light, and it is the only reasonable view to take of it.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

THIS INFAMOUS INTERNAL revenue must VERY FEW PEOPLE know that General Phil heridan is an Ohio man. MISSOURI IS TRYING to head off the north estern immigrants coming south.

GENTLE SPRING APPEARS to have knocked out the cold wave flag in one round. HERE IS A GOOD word for Speaker Carlisle He outdresses any speaker that we have ever

AT THE AGE of eighty-three David Dudley Field continues to practice law with his old time energy. THE BOSTON POST refers to Mr. Blaine's

Florence letter as an instance of "esorteric significance." Jesso! Dr. McGlynn has read Henry George out of the labor party. It is now in order for somebody to read McGlynn out.

A REGULAR EPIDEMIC of bigamy has struck this country. The Mormons will use this as an argument in favor of their peculiar system. So MANY Poor books are coming out now

that people are beginning to suspect that the

publishers have made a mistake and are working off all their rejected MSS. THE REV. JOSEPH COOK, who fears that Utah may get into the union, is lecturing on the subject "Utah at the Doors of Congress," in which he points out the danger of taking in the Mormon territory. He should rest easy.

Utah will not get in at present. THE REV. JOSEPH PARKER, of Hengland. who came to this country on the make and de-livered a eulogy on Beecher at so much a word to the sorrowing congregation of Ply-mouth church, has returned to London. He says he is sorry he called the American press "infernal," and thinks it much better on the whole than the English press. The doctor is a gigantle fraud.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

No Man's Land. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Where and what "No Man's Land?" s "No Man's Land is the strip lying between Colora-lo and Kansas on the north, and Texas on the bouth. It was ceded by Texas to the United States, do and Ransas on the north, and Texas on the south. It was ceded by Texas to the United States, and has been classed geographically with Indian territory for convenience. It extends from the 100th to the 103d meridian, and is about seventy-five miles in width. The following account has been given of its condition and settlement: "For forty years or more the county, has been without a name and without law. Even the land laws of the United States do not cover its nearly 4,000,000 fertile acres Its well-watered valleys have been a vast herding ground. Those who are now living there enjoy to the fullest extent the "squatter sovereignty" extolled by Stephen A. Douglas, and the great Illinois senator is responsible for it. In fixing up the boundaries during the territorial legislation in which be took a leading part, this strip of land, containing 5,761 square miles, was left out entirely, and from that day has been absolutely without law. It is one of the most fertile spots in the United States, but for the reason; that the had and other laws of the Nation do not spelly troit settlers have been chary about going on to it. Two years ago some adventage of the most fertile spots in the United States, but for the reason; that the had and other laws of the Nation do not spelly troit settlers have been chary about going on to it. Two years ago some adventage in the location water and waventains of Pistyn Cannal Rhajadr Mawddach."

A Missouri mule has been cured of consumptions by mach of large chees the rotectors and respirators. It has been cured of consumptions by mach of shealthy waventages and dialects spoten. The number of languages and dialects spoten. The number

turous persons went in and took up lands. They turous persons went in and took uplands. They are simply 'squatters,' They have no title whatever to the lands and can get none. The population has grown to 10,000, which lives without law or lawyers. Several small villages have grown up." In March, 1887, a provisional government was established and the name of Cimarron, after its principles. cipal river, was given the territory. The provisional council was re-elected November 8, at which time Owen G. Chace was elected a delegate congress. A bill for the organization of this land to a territory had been brought up at the seco session of the forty-ninth congress, but failed.
Soon after the opening of the fiftieth congress a bill for its organization under the name of Cimarron

Candidate for Solicitor General. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Will you kindly

was brought, and was referred to the comm

permit me to announce my intention to be a candidate for the office of solicitor general of the Atianta circuit before the next general assembly? I make this announcement of my own free will. I ave not been specially urged to undertake the race, ut upon making known my wishes and willingness am authorized and permitted to say that I have ends here, and in other sections of the state, wh riends here, and in other sections of the sade, who ill be pleased to favor me in any fair means for lection. I may assume that numer us others will be ready and glad o congratulate me, after I shall have been elected. If yown diffidence may somewhat retard my property, but I may be allowed to think that I can fill he place. For some years I have studied the principles of the law, and some facts I have considered are think. I desire the office once, for its honors and ples of the law, and some facts I nave consider refully. I desire the office once, for its honors and rquisites. I need its einoluments. I can apprete ate and enjoy its honors. If my good friends and e Georgia legislature can elect me, I know I can ar afterwards the sinister praise of fawning flat-rers. Culprits who offend against the laws may thave good opinions of me. I shall then be eased to expectly endeavor to disphare the duties pleased to earnestly endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with a dignifiad demeanor, according to the legal and moral proprieties of the position.

Respectfully asking the favor, and hoping I may "get there," I am very cordially yours,

Robert L. Rodgers.

Atlanta, Ga., February 18, 1888.

A MINISTERIAL EGOTIST.

The Rev. Joseph Parker Tells About His

Visit Here. London Cable to New York Herald. Dr. Parker's congregation gave him as his valentine a beautiful desk and his full salary during the time he was absent in America. This evening he lectured in the City Temple to the public. Muc! of his address was of a locally resonal character, but he began the portion relating to his American visit by referring to his first Sunday in Plymouth church, where he was "the victim of a public cir

He acknowledged that he had had there an attack of what is commonly called "stage fright." So strange did he appear to himself that he did not reach in that church in the ordinary acceptation of the term "preach."
"I knew I was talking," he said, "and that was

about all. In fact, I felt there, and yet not there How others regarded my services I cannot quite re "All I can say is that after the service some of the ldest and most reverned members came to me with

tears in their eyes for a renewal of friendship, and re was such a lot of handshaking and blessing that it quite unmanned me. Never shall I forget the scene when I was called upon to deliver the eulogy on the greatest preacher since the time of St. Paul-Henry Ward Beecher." Here came unrerained applause.
"The church in which I spoke," continued Dr

Parker, "was the largest in Brooklyn, and, perhaps, n the United States. It was filled with the mos ored and trusted men of the city and was largely besprinkled with the best citizens of the United States. At the close of my stay in Brooklyn the best friends of the deceased crowded 'round me and in mated with tears their appreciation of my tribut to the memory of one to whose loss language would not even become able to do justice until after the lapse of half a century. After that fonction, the re ollection of which will haunt me until the day of my death, I proceeded about my more public work
"Life, generally speaking, is always public in
America. There do not seem to be any private citizens under the eagle. The publicity in America is ndid. I suppose there always will be such pub

Some people have said that I abbreviated my urse of lectures; but I went there to deliver twen -five lectures, and before I came away I had giver hirty seven and had been invited to deliver thirty

"In fact, I could have teen lecturing there "o for a programme was drawn up for me to stay til the middle of June; but, having fulfilled my mission and finding that the yankees made night in Amer ica the same as day, and that rushing into terribly jolting trains and sitting in cars heated at 90 degree caused me to rise in the morning feeling more like a highwayman than a Christian, I thought it time to make a shift. Not that my American friends did not treat me properly-they were superabundant in their kindness.

"But I made one blunder while there, and for once questioned as to what I thought of American nstitutions, and, while giving credit where credit was due, I could not help stigmatizing their system of interviewing as infernal. I admit that this word was strong, and I now wish to take it back. There is no greater admirer of American journalism than

myself, for there is no finer editorial writing in the world than I found in America. "Their newspapers are better than the English on the whole, yet there are some which are even as the whole, yet there are some which are even as bad as—as—well, as there are in London. [Loud laughter.] My stigms on American interviewing, however, did not apply to all the newspapers there or to all the writers, but to some who concocted deliberate and infamous lies without having even seen the man interviewed, much less heard his opinions. I myself was represented in such novel positions and as uttering such strange things that I began to wonder whether my journey had not changed me entirely. Against such a system the word 'infernal,' perhaps, is strong, but at present another one has been invented to take its place.' [Laughter.]

Paternalism Going Crazy.

From the New York Sun. Congressman McKinney, of New Hampshire, has introduced a bill providing that the United States shall appoint guardians for such veterans of the war of the rebellion as may squander their per

the war of the rebellion as may squander their pensions in drunkenness or rictous living, or may be habiteal spendthrifts or generally discolute.

When there is a family, wife, or dependent child, the guardian thus appointed by the United States must see that the pension is applied to their support. When the dissolute veteran has no dependent, the guardian's only duty will be to look out for the dissolute veteran himself.

Of course there are other ways of protecting the interests of the innocent wives and children of drunken old pensioners without involving the United States government in this extensive scheme As for the drunken pensioner who has no famil

we should say that the most sensible way to dis-courage riotous living on his part would be to stop his pension when he becomes a worthless vaga-

HERE THEY ARE. A kicking mare in Portland, Me., has been named "She." She probably makes her rider hag-

The prisoner being asked whether he struck the man in the heat of passion replied, "No, struck him in the pit of the stomach." Two men of Lead City were in love with the same young woman. They decided first choice in a

match of seven-up, six best games in eleven.

Postmaster Klau, of Jamestown, Dak., tells
the story that he once bargained away for a bottle
of champagne a business iot in the town that ntly sold for \$2,000. It is announced that gold has been found in

Wales "on Guynfynydd Farm, near Iransfyndd, be-tween the Leautiful waterfalls of Fistylly Cain and Rhajadr Mawddach."

DESIGNS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY The Meaning of Mr. Blaine's Withdrawal-Is the Democratic Party Awake to

Its Danger?

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: In the light of recen

events the most indifferent politician in the country has become aware that the G. O. P. has been galvanized into life and activity by President Cleveland's unfortunate free trade message. Up to the first Monday in last December the president enjoyed the most envisible resilient. the most enviable position of any, excepting si General Washington issued his farewell address to General Washington issued his farewell address to the country. He had no rivals in his own party and his enemies were dumb before him. His win-some wife had supplemented all he could not give to his popular administration, and he stood alone on the summit—a crowned victor. Perhaps it is not intended that personal ambition should long main-tain such supremacy, or perhaps, it is beyond mor-tal strength to hald write a place in the hearts of tal strength to hold such a place in the hearts of men so long as man is but man, finite and mortal, for certainly the scenes shifted with astonishing rapidity, after Mr. Cleveland essayed to strike down certain struggling industries from his elevation, apparently to perpetuate the internal revenue system, by such unprovoked unfairness to these business interests. His message rubbed the bloom off the peach—and the halo of glory that encircled his brow disappeared into vacuity—so soon as it was demonstrated, that instead of being a leader of men, he was himselfled and beguided into a gross political blunder by a faction in his own party that was more hostile to the other faction of democrat than to the republican party. The republi-cans had been conquered three years be-fore by the heroic efforts of the combined democracy-then united and self-sacrificing-moving in solid phalanx to victory, where the odds were fearful and success almost beyond reach. A few votes in New York state would have changed results and it is safe to say that Pennsylvania. New Jersey and New York democrats worked with equal zeal irectness and dispatch, as compared with any tates in this union. In that time of suspense and anxiety, no man, state or faction was preferred above another, where one and all were doing their utmost under heavy burdens. It was this union and strength that peralyzed Mr. Blaine's party, a paralysis which all his magnetism and prestige could not overcome in the final struggle, and the stroke lasted until Mr. Cleveland himself dissevered the democratic party and provoked a hostile fight mong his own supporters.

among his own supporters.

In a flash the republicans sprung to their feet.

They saw the opening and in they went. They had baited, bullied, jeered and coaxed for twenty years to get the 'a 'if' into public notice. They knew that it would see the a sufficient of the public notice. t would get like a splitting wedge as quickly as li could be applied, and nobody was more surprised at President Cleveland's impolicy than the leaders of the republican party themselves. Mr. he republican party themselves. Mr. Blaine rejoiced by cable, and the dead alive pliticians, from Maine to the Pacific east halloed in reply. From that time they have taken on renewed strength. Every species of strat-egy in their full repertoire has been examined and set to work; and they are skilled artizans by their ng experience. In looking over the field-inspirelby this hope of succes-it was discovered that dr. Blaine in 1888, is the identical Blaine of 1884. His political defects are apparent, now as then. His faults are as glaring, his political corruption as tangible. His Mulligan correspondence is better unlerstood and stoutly condemned. His Fisher letters are as damning, and his early life as indefensible as before. No democrat in the union is better acquainted with these facts than the average republian voter. To start the race again - under the same eadership-with the same burden, would be insensate folly. Nothing but defeat could follow, and it is a striking tribute to Mr. Blaine's ability as a lead-er of men, that he has held his following, intact, up to this time, but he is no longer a possibility. His late letter means retirney from the canvass, and it stands also for a heroic struggle at the polls, that will show itself to be formidable before the

summer months are gone. There is no sort of doubt, but Blaine's friends have some republicans to reward and others to punish, but Blaine men are also concerned about their grip upon the treasury, and their reappearance in e public offices. There is method in their hate, and they hunger and thirst for the rich drippings of a republican administration. They may strike at Sherman or Conkling in a national convention, but they will hurrah for either of them, if the path is made clear from the treasury into their own pock-ets. For a "quick pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether," commend me to the republican party of this ante-bellum period, in pursuit of gain.

Mr. Blaine has been permitted to resign, and de-cently retire, and the time was short in which he has been allowed to do it. Maine itself was tired of his rule and reign. It is an open secret that he deliberately refused to resign his seat in the senate (after Garfield had selected him as premier) until he could take the oath of office, although his new position was as certain as it could be humanly made; and although Mr. Frye's election was a present necessity, because the legislature would expire before the 4th of March, and no successor to Blaine could be appointed unless such prompt resignation relieve the situation istic selfishness, he told Mr. Frye's friends he "could not exist without an office and Garfield might die,

It was the irony of fate that Garfield did die, and Blaine was left out in the cold, never again to reenter the charmed circle where his ambition revelled and his self-love was fostered. He is out, and the secretary and he knows it. and he (Blaine) be left in the cold.'

and to stay—and he knows it.

Now, that this disturbing element has been eliminated, the situation becomes interesting. If the choice should fall on John Sherman, he would have numerous points in his favor, granting the animosity of both the Blaine and A thur factions to his candidacy. He is, in the first place, a leader in financial circles and stands at the head of the column. As president, Wall street could take a rest from anxiety United States bonds would smile in content. Great neyed interests would be as peaceful as a lake in sunny weather. All that hoard wealth, that invest cash, who crave big interest on capital and real estate, would go to sleep under John Sherman's protection, because he is one of them and loves his own, and is careful for his own. Again, brother Tecumseh is the greatest military captain who survives. He is enough of a democrat to hurt us in such a race, and he has enough of the Grand Army influence about him to help Brother John a great deal; and every little helps on that line in a contest with a man who failed to carry his musket to the front, although he was sheriff in a large county of New York state, and stepped upward from that place to mayor, governor, and even to the presidency by a run of luck.

Again, John Sherman knows all about the tariff.

He has been hoping against hope for a long term of years, and now his grand opportunity has come. He will tickle Louisiana with eighty-two per cent on sugar, and Virginia with relief to tobacco, and West Virginia with wool and iron, and Tennessee and Alabama with prosperity to iron furnaces, rolling mills and foundries—and he can so plausibly become all things to all men, that he will be a terrible factor in a fight with a democrat who hides liquor ander his mantle, and kicks all the rest out of doors Mr. Cleveland has, unfortunately for his party, estranged all these valuable agencies, and no matter how loyal nothern democrats would like to remain to the traditions of democracy they cannot hope to do more than save their own districts in the struggle before them; and they will not be able to serve two masters; for their constituents will cling to their property and repudiate such politics. If the republicans should dig up a fresh candidate, a new man, and put him on a safe platform, the danger might be increased, for unlike Hon. Mr. Candler, of the niath Georgia district, who, having heard from home, took the back track on the internal revenue question; such a candidate would be in a situation to clear the brush in front of him, with no "after claps" from the rear. It is astonishing beyond precedent that common

ense does not come to the minds of the free trade faction in congress in plain view of this imminent danger which threatens the democratic party. It reminds one of the assuring dispatches found in the southern newspapers when the confederacy was tottering to its fall, and the dismal end in sight. Surely people were never so besotted with wilful WIDE AWAKE, ignorance, now or then.

Silk Manufacture in the South. From the New Orleans Picayune,

The culture and manufacture of silk has al ways seemed an industry peculiarly fitted for the southern states where the climate, as well as condi-tions of vegetation, are peculiarly favorable. The efforts made to direct attention to this business hav efforts made to direct attention to finis business have never been backed by adequate)capital, and as a consequence have never prospered. It is learned, however, from the Baltimore Suni that silk manu-facturing will be commenced on an important scale in Virginia. It says: "Mr. John H. Stearne, of New York, has purchased the Campbell mill property, on the Chesterfield side of the Appomattox river, oppo-site Petersburgh, Va., and will convert it inte a silk factor. He will commence work short the silk factory. He will commence work about the first of March, and will make large additions to the pro-perty and introduce all necessary machinery. The new factory will give employment to about 200 hands."

DANGER IN DELAY.

Atlanta Must Act and Act Most Promptly

If the Popular Scheme for a City Hall and Government Building is to

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The proposition has taken like wild-fire in Atlanta, and day by day the idea gathers fresh popularity. The belief is universal that if it shall be carried out the city of Atlanta will reap a double benefit. She will secure a mag-nificent city hall suitable in every possible respect to her needs at a lower figure than she could hope to build one, and in addition to this, she will secure a massive and beautiful new government edifice costing several hundred thousand dollars, which prove a distinct ornament to the city, but will be in the nature of a distinct commercial benefit and give a new and powerful impetus to the general growth of the city, to say nothing of the happy industrial eff which the raising of such a structure will be sure to have upon the labor interests of At-

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This is the part of wisdom. And most nature rally all eyes are instinctively turned to the city council and it is firmly believed and earnestly hoped that that body will take prompt action at the regular meeting next Monday. Several of the members of the cour keenly alive to the interests of the city, stated vesterday that steps should be taken at once by the city to open a negotiation with the government on the subject, and that it would be an excellent idea for the council at the Monday meeting to raise a committee to confer with Congressman Stewart without delay.

The outlook, then, is rosy for Atlanta, and if the council shall take the proper action, all will be well.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

MR. T. C. GLASS, Marietta: "I am just back from Florida. I was determined to see the Ponce de Leon hotel, and I saw it. To satisfy this curiosity set me back just \$55. It is true I was there several days. The Constitution did not exagerate in describing it. Beyond doubt it is the greatest hotel on the face of the earth. The number of Atlanta people I met in Florida is a caution. Never befor were there so many visitors from Georgia. The hotel keepers say that our people have been

their best customers the past winter. MR. B. A. RSOWELL, Greenville: "I nicked edition of Shakspeare, and the book dealer that bought it from me told me, after the bar closed, that he had been searching for a copy of that edition six years, that he had a standing offer from a London house which agreed to give him one hundred pounds for the book. I knew the book was valuable, but if I had been offered \$50 for it I would willingly have sold it. In the last tea years
I have made considerable money buying and sell-

ing old books." MR. W. SINCLAIRE, Charleston: "What about baseball? Well, I believe it is settled that Charleston will have the pennant winners this eason. I am sorry to see matters lagging so in Atlanta. Undoubtedly you ought to have a club, and a good one, for Atlanta is recognized as one of the best baseball cities in the south. I trust the lovers of the sport will lose no time in getting up a club, state league I hear about in Macon, won't do.

PROFESSOR ANGOSTINI: "I am just back from Norfolk, Va., where I conducted a most suc-cessful class. I am very fond of the people of that great consideration. Society in Norfolk is good, and the society people are liberal. My season was very successful. But I am always glad to get back to At-lanta, for I have many good friends here. I want to meet my friends today in Concordia hall, where I shall reorganize my dancing classes. There is no place, after all, like Atlanta.

WALKS AND TALKS.

The military companies of Atlanta will join in a street muster next Wednesday in honor of Washington's birthday. The Gate City Gua 4, the Atlanta Rides, the Zouaves, the Artillery, the Gov-ernor's Horse Guard, the Means Cadets and the Edgewood Cadets will have places in the purcant. The division will be under command of Captain John Milledge. All the soldiers will be in their new uniforms, and the Atlanta Rifles' brass land will furnish the music.

The booksellers say that there has been an active demand lately for Herbert Spencer's works. Doubtless this is caused by the Atlanta Pail's sphic society, which is now grappling with the great materialist's "First Principles."

A prominent insurance man of this city was talking to Senator Brown a day or so before he left for Washington, and asked him if it was really certain that the new rates promulgated by the Western and Atlantic railroad company would go into effect.

Senator Brown answered: "There is only one elsment of uncertainty about it." "What is that?" asked the other gentleman, with With a twinkle in his eye, the senator answer

"The only question about it is as to whether the first of March will come."
The insurance man laughed heartily, and remarks et that he was satisfied that the people would get the benefit of the proposed reduction.

Twelve Hours. From the Cornhill Magazine.

Why are the dials divided into twelve di-visions of five minutes each? Hear Mr. S. Grant Oliphant: "We have sixty divisions on the dia's of our clocks and watches because the old Greek as-tronomer, Hipparchus, who lived in the second century before Christ, accepted the Babylonian system of reckoning time, that system being sexagesima. The Babylonians were acquainted with the deemal system, but for common or practical purposes they counted by sossi and sari, the sossos representing sixty and the saros sixty times six—360. From Hipparchus that mode of reckoning found its way into the works of Ptolemy, about 150 A. D., and hence was carried down the stream of science and civilization, and found its way to the dial plates of ou clocks and watches.

"On the Paradise side of the River of Death." The river flows, how softly flows
(The one bank green, the other sere),
How sweet the wind that hither blows.

Its breath is from the blightless rose.
Its voice, from lips of leal and dear—
The river flows, thow softly flows.

Brief while the gleaming vista shows
A singing throng withdrawn from hereThe river flows, how softly flows.

There mounts the winged song, there glows
The ardor white, of rare Lanier—
How sweet the wind that hither blows. His voice rang fearless to the close,
He saug Death's Cup with cordial cheerThe river flows, how soilly flows;
How sweet the wind that hither blows.
—Edith M. Thomas, in New York Indepen

WHERE TO GET DRINKS

The Saloons of Atlanta Laid Before the Reader.

A Trip From Palatial Saloons, Where Gentlemen are Served, to Those Where Negroes Buy Mean Liquor.

Atlanta has more attractive and more elegantly furnished salcons than ever before in the history of the city. There are sixty-eight in all, the majority of them operating under beer licenses alone. "How many saloons has Atlanta? Are they restricted to certain territory? And how

These are questions which are asked every day, especially by outsiders who have taken an interest in the various contests here and the results of these contests With a view to being able to answer these estions, a Constitution reporter started out

are they furnished?"

to go the rounds yesterday. A complete list of licenses, whisky and beer, wholesale and retail, was obtained at the city clerk's office and the saloons arranged by the streets. By that list liquor and beer are sold and will be offered for sale after Monday next,

at as follows: Decatur street—Nos. 5, 21, 30, 40, 46, 52, 56 58, 68, 78, 86, 111, 123, 133, 152, 154, 216, 224, Whitehall street—Nos 12, 95, 123, 127.

Marietta street-Nos. 11, 16, 32, 46, 50, 142, 148, 178, 200, 206, 258, 428, 501. Alabama street-Nos. 7, 27, 51, 61, 63. Wall street-Nos. 3, 5, 7, 33. Peters street-Nos. 99, 107, 167, 217, 316, Broad street-Nos. 10, 40, 76, 77, 10I.

Peachtree street-Nos. 8, 17, 24, 52, 54. West Mitchell street-Nos. 9, 11, 13, 127. West sincered steeled No. 5, 11, 15, 127.

Forsyth street—Nos. 10 and 12 and corner of Western and Atlantic railroad.

With the saloon directory in hand the reporter started down Decatur street and of course entered No. 5 first. No. 5 is known as "The Bonanza," and as the doors flew open Angust Flesh stepped forward. The salcon is one of the handsomest in the city, and is equipped in a style second to none.

"You see," said Mr. Flesh, "I have spared no money to make it first-class. What'll you have?"

A small beer, please." "A small beer, please."

And as the beer was swallowed the handsome cherry furniture, the leautifully papered
wall and the pretty chandeliers were observed.
Mr. Joseph Thompson's wholesale house.
No. 21, came next, and the place was found
full of goods.
W. H. Faith was leaning over the counter,
at No. 30 Decatur street. The place is small,

at No. 30 Decatur street. The place is small, and a half-dozen negroes were standing against the counter. The saloon brought back recollections of the past—when the negro held complete sway in that part of town. "I do a mixed trade, black and white," said Mr. Faith in really to a question.

mixed trade, clack and white," said Mr. Faith in reply to a question.

"Dixie," was painted in large letters upon the sign which bung in front of No. 46, and Mr. Rosenfield, the proprietor, was sitting behind the counter, glancing at the two negroes who were the only occupants of the place.

Two of old man Henschel's boys were behind the counter at the old Henschel stand, No. 56, and a large ground was outside. No. 56, and a large crowd was outside. "You see," said one of the boys, "we

No. 56, and a large crowd was outside.

"You see," said one of the boys, "we sell for money, and we can buy as much with a negro's money as a white man's. Beer and whisky tre our goods."

The place is fairly well equipped.

The Kentucky and Tennessee liquor house is at 68, and S. Marks & Co. do a jug trade. They occupy a large room, cheaply furnished. The only negro having a retail license is Bob Stevenson, and he has his place at 78. The saloon is small, and is well patronized by the negroes.

he negroes.

The old Karwisch corner looks like it did
The old Karwisch corner looks like it did The old Karwisch corner looks like it did years ago. The saloon is neatly equipped, but does not compare with those in the city.

The Mountain Dew Drop is what George McWilliams, once a policeman, christened Tom Minor's place at 110 Decatur. The saloon is small, but is one of the neatest in that portion of the city. George McWilliams was behind the counter and remarked: "We have the best corn in the city."

best corn in the city."

The license granted at 123 has not been The Little Dew Drop is Sprayberry's place at 133. The saloon is quite small and the fixtures passable.

J. L. Wootten, an ex-policeman, has the salcon at 152. The place is quite large and beta-

ter furnished than the saloens in that portion of the city were before the town went dry. Wootten does a mixed trade. Holland & Beeser manage the saloon at 154.
The room is large enough for a half dozen saloons, but the place is nearly arranged.
The liceuse granted 216 and 224 have not

been taken out yet. Uncle Johnnic Faith's beer saloon occupies the same place at 238 that he used so many years for liquors. Not many dollars have been expended in fixing it up.

Chamblee & Whitley have a beer saloon at

Chamblee & Whitley have a beer saloon at \$23 and are now fixing up the place.

The St. Helena, at No. 17 Peachtree, is the place C. D. Kinnebrew fixed up so neatly.

The saloon at the National hotel, on Peachtree, is manipulated by Adams & Co., and is a neat, pretty place.

H. & F. Potts' wholesale house comes next on Peachtree. It is at No. 23, and is a large building in which a large stock is stored.

Wallace's place, at No. 52, is papered and finely furnished.

No. 54, the next door, is about as nicely furnished. It is F. P. Barnes's place.

On Marietta, at No. 11, Aug Flesh has another place. It is under Gardner's photograph gallery. The furniture is new, but will not compare with the Bonanza. Tom Shields and Will Owens are in charge.

Almost directly across the street is No. 16—McMahon's place. This is one of the nobbiest saloons in the city. The furniture is quite attractive, and Jimmie McMahon is doing a good trad.

The old Globe, Phil Breitenbucher's place,

The old Globe, Phil Breitenbucher's place, at 32. is large and excellently arranged. The furniture is the same that he had when the town went dry.

The old "Between the Acts" has ben opened again at No. 23 by Kelly & Maher. The saloon is large and equipped with new fixtures. Like the Globe, it has two entrances.

Blumenthal & Beckart is the new firm at 46 and 50 Marietta street. There they conduct both a wholesale and retail business. The toom is large and handsomely furnished.

John Blount has reopened at 142 Marietta. In the same small room he has the same old furniture.

The old fifth ward bar, at 148, is managed by J. R. Parker and Tom Collier. The place is not as well arranged as it will be in a few days. A counter, a shelf or two and a half dozen glasses marked the saloon at 178, presided over by C. S. Northeut, who does a retail and jug

John Jett and his brother Al have their old place at No. 200. Their old furniture has been tubbed up and the place shines.

John Domini has not opened yet at 203.

A table, some glasses and a few beer bottles were all that could be seen in W. S. Simmons' beer saloon at 258.

A small recording the distribution of the place of the seen in W. S. Simmons' beer saloon at 258.

beer saloon at 238.

A small room finished in pine and furnished with pine furniture is a photograph of Mrs. Burns' beer saloon at 428.

G. W. Walters has not opened yet at 501.

The saloon at the Hotel Weinmeister is just where it was years ago—behind the hotel office. The furniture is the same used before, and the place is neat and clean. This is the only place on Forsyth street except Werber's holesale warehouse.

In Broad street Vaughn has No. 10. It is place in which he has been for years. The lace has been newly furnithed and is neat and cleap.

the has been newly later and one of the most popular in the city is Jim Lynch's at No. 40. The room has an entrance from Alabama and one from Broad. The furniture is heavy walnut. The walls have been neatly papered and quite a collection of handsome

heavy walnut. The walls have been neatly papered and quite a collection of handsome pictures are displayed.

J. R. Johnson has Fred Cummings' old place, at No. 76, and has his old furniture. The place is the same as ever.

Fred Cummings has opened a new place at 77—just across the street from 76. He has new futures and looks at home.

Gloer & Purnell have a saloon at 101. The room is not large neither is it small. It is fairly well furnished.

D. C. Loeb has the corner of Broad and Mitchell street. In the front, on Mitchell, he has a wholesale house, and in the rear, open-

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MR. B. A. RSOWELL, Greenville: "I picked up a valuable old book in Charleston, a few weeks ago. It cost me \$3 and I sold it for \$280. It was an edition of Shakspeare, and the book dealer that bought it from me told me, after the bargain was closed, that he had been searching for a copy of that edition six years, that he had a standing offer that edition say years, that he had a standing oner from a London house which agreed to give him one-hundred pounds for the book. I knew the book was valuable, but if I had been offered \$50 for it I would willingly have sold it. In the last tea years I have made considerable money buying and sell-

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the benefit of the proposed reduction.

From the Cornhill Magazine. Why are the dials divided into twelve die Why are the dials divided into twelve divisions of five minutes each? Hear Mr. S. Grant Oliphant: "We have sixty divisions on the dials of our clocks and watches because the old Greek astronomer, Hipparchus, who fived in the second century before Christ, accepted the Babylonian system of reckoning time, that system being sexagesima? The Babylonians were acquainted with the decimal system, but for common or practical princes they counted by sossi and sari, the sossos representing sixty and the saros sixty times six—360. From Hipparchus that mode of reckoning found its way into the works of Ptolemy, about 150 A. D., and bence was carried down the stream of science and civilization, and found its way to the dial plates of oucleoks and watches.

"On the Paradise side of the River of Death." The river flows, how softly flows
(The one bank green, the other sere),
How sweet the wind that hither blows.

Its breath is from the blightless rose,
Its voice, from lips of leal and dear—
The river flows, how softly flows.

Brief while the gleaming vista shows
A singing throng withdrawn from here—
The river flows, how softly flows.

WHERE TO GET DRINKS

The Saloons of Atlanta Laid Before the Reader.

A Trip From Palatial Saloons, Where Gentlemen are Served, to Those Where Negroes Buy Mean Liquor.

gantly furnished salcons than ever before in the history of the city.

There are sixty-eight in all, the majority of them operating under beer licenses alone.
"How many saloons has Atlanta? Are
they restricted to certain territory? And how ere they furnished?"

These are questions which are asked every day, especially by outsiders who have taken an interest in the various contests here and the results of these contests.

With a view to being able to answer these

questions, a Constitution reporter started out to go the rounds yesterday.

A complete list of licenses, whisky and beer, wholesale and retail, was obtained at the city clerk's office and the saleons arranged by the streets. By that list liquor and beer are sold and will be offered for sale after Monday next,

at as follows: Decatur street-Nos. 5, 21, 30, 40, 46, 52, 56. 58, 68, 78, 86, 111, 123, 133, 152, 154, 216, 224,

298, 523. Whitehall street—Nos 12, 95, 123, 127. Marietta street—Nos. 11, 16, 32, 46, 50, 142, 148, 178, 200, 206, 258, 428, 501.

8, 118, 200, 200, 203, 425, 501.

Alabama street—Nos. 7, 27, 51, 61, 63.

Wall street—Nos. 3, 5, 7, 33. Wall street—Nos. 5, 5, 7, 55.
Peters street—Nos. 99, 107, 167, 217, 316.
Broad street—Nos. 10, 40, 76, 77, 101. Peachtree street-Nos. 8, 17, 24, 52, 54. West Mitchell street-Nos. 9, 11, 13, 127.

West Mitchell street—Nos. 9, 11, 13, 127.

Forsyth street—Nos. 10 and 12 and corner of Western and Atlantic railroad.

With the saloon directory in hand the reporter started down Decatur street and of course entered No. 5 first. No. 5 is known as course entered No. 5 first. No. 5 is known as "The Bonanza," and as the doors flew open August Flesh stepped forward. The saloon is one of the handsomest in the city, and is equipped in a style second to none. "You see," said Mr. Flesh, "I have spared no money to make it first-class. What'll you have?"

"A small beer, please."
And as the beer was swallowed the handsome cherry furniture, the beautifully papered
wall and the vretty chandeliers were observed.
Mr. Joseph Thompson's wholesale house,
No. 21, came next, and the place was found
full of goods.
W. H. Faith was leahing over the counter,
and a half-dozen negroes were standing against
the counter. The saloon brought back recollections of the past—when the negro held complete sway in that part of town. "I do a
mixed trade, black and white," said Mr. Faith
in reply to a question.

mixed trade, black and white," said Mr. Fath in reply to a question.

"Dixie," was painted in large letters upon the sign which hung in front of No. 46, and Mr. Rosenfield, the proprietor, was sitting behind the counter, glancing at the two negroes who were the only occupants of the place.

Two of old man Henschel's boys were behind the counter at the old Henschel stand, No. 55, and a large crowd was outside. No. 56, and a large crowd was outside.
"You see," said one of the boys, "we sell for money, and we can buy as much with a negro's money as a white man's. Beer and whisky

The place is fairly well equipped.

The Kentucky and Tennessee liquor house is at 68, and S. Marks & Co. do a jug trade.

They occupy a large room, cheaply furnished.

The only negro having a retail license is Bob Stevenson, and he has his place at 78.

The saloon is small, and is well patronized by the neurons.

the negroes.

The old Karwisch corner looks like it did The old Karwisch corner looks like it did years ago. The saloon is neatly equipped, but does not compare with those in the city.

The Mountain Dew Drop is what George McWilliams, once a policeman, christened Tom Minor's place at 110 Decatur. The saloon is small, but is one of the neatest in that portion of the city. George McWilliams was behind the counter and remarked: "We have the best corn in the city."

The license granted at 123 has not been taken out vet.

The Little Dew Drop is Sprayberry's place at 133. The saloon is quite small and the fixtures

passable.

J. L. Wootten, an ex-policeman, has the salcon at 152. The place is quite large and better furnished than the salcons in that portion of the city were before the town went dry. Wootten does a mixed trade. Holland & Beeser manage the saloon at 154.

The room is large enough for a half dozen saloons, but the place is neatly arranged.

The license granted 216 and 224 hare not

The license granted 216 and 224 have not

loons, but the place is neatly arranged.

The license granted 216 and 224 have not been taken out yet.

Uncle Johnnic Faith's beer saloon occupies the same place at 298 that he used so many years for liquois. Not many dollars have been expended in fixing it up.

Chamblee & Whitley have a beer saloon at 523 and are now fixing up the place.

The St. Helena, at No. 17 Peachtree, is the place C. D. Kinnebrew fixed up so neatly.

The saloon at the National hotel, on Peachtree, is manipulated by Adams & Co., and is a neat, pretty place.

H. & F. Potts' wholesale house comes next on Peachtree. It is at No. 24, and is a large building in which a large stock is stored.

Wallace's place, at No. 52, is papered and finely furnished.

No. 54, the next door, is about as nicely furnished. It is F. P. Barnes's place.

On Marietta, at No. 11, Aug Flesh has another place. It is under Gardner's photograph gallery. The furniture is new, but will not compare with the Bonanza. Tom Shields and Will Owens are in charge.

Almost directly across the street is No. 16—McMahon's place. This is one of the nobbiest saloons in the city. The furniture is quite attractive, and Jimmie McMahon is doing a good trads.

The old Globe, Phil Breitenbucher's place,

The old Globe, Phil Breitenbucher's place,

at 32 is large and excellently arranged. The furniture is the same that he had when the town went dry.

The old "Between the Acts" has ben opened again at No. 23 by Kelly & Maher. The saloon is large and equipped with new fixtures. Like the Globe, it has two entrances.

Blumenthal & Beckart is the new firm at 46 and 50 Marietta street. There they conduct both a wholesale and retail business. The room is large and handsomely furnished.

John Blount has reopened at 142 Mariette. In the same small room he has the same old furniture.

furniture.

The old fifth ward bar, at 148, is managed by J. R. Parker and Tom Collier. The place is not as well arranged as it will be in a few days.

A counter, a shelf or two and a half dozen places is a specific place. glasses marked the saloon at 178, presided over by C. S. Northcut, who does a retail and jug

John Jett and his brother Al have their old place at No. 200. Their old furniture has been subbed up and the place shines. John Domini has not opened yet at 205. A table, some glasses and a few beer bottles were all that could be seen in W. S. Simmons' beer saloon at 258.

beer saloon at 25s.

A small room finished in pine and furnished with pine furniture is a photograph of Mrs. Burns' beer saloon at 42s.

G. W. Walters has not opened yet at 501. The saloon at the Hotel Weinmeister is just where it was years ago—behind the hotel office. The furniture is the same used before, and the place is neat and clean. This is the only place on Forsyth street except Werber's holesale warehouse.

In Broad street Vaughn has No. 10. It is heplace in which he has been for years. The place has been newly furnished and is neat and clean.

d clean. The nobbiest soloon on the street and one of

The nobbiest soloon on the street and one of the most popular in the city is Jim Lynch's at No. 40. The room has an entrance from Alabama and one from Broad. The furniture is heavy walnut. The walls have been neatly papered and quite a collection of handsome pictures are displayed.

J. R. Johnson has Fred Cummings' old place, at No. 70, and has his old furniture. The piace is the same as ever.

Fred Cummings has opened a new place at 77—just across the street from 76. He has new fixtures and looks at home.

Gloer & Purnell have a saloon at 101. The room is not large neither is it small. It is fairly well furnished.

D. C. Loeb has the corner of Broad and Mitchell street. In the front, on Mitchell, he has a wholosale house, and in the rear, open-

ing on Broad, he has a small saloon which he S. S. Moore has a saloon at No. 9 Mitchell.
The place is fairly furnished.

Another ex-policeman, Con Meehan, owns a similar saloon at No. 11 Mitchell.

James Johnson owns the saloon at No. 12 Whitehall, Mercer's old place. The same furniture is in the place, but the place is not place to propale. near so popular.

No. 95 is Peter Lynch's wholesale and retail

house. The saloon is in the rear portion of the building.

The oldest saloon man in town is at 123.

John Jentzen has had a saloon there for years, and has in use now the same fixtures he had

years ago.

Wootten is now opening at 127.

Daus, the man with whom the courts have been playing for years, has Kenny & Werner's old place, at No. 7 Alabama. The same furniture is in use and the same big trade goes on G. J. Briant left Rome and came to Atlanta last month. He opened a wholesale and retail house at No. 27 E. Alabama. The salcon is an attractive place and is in front while the wholesale department is further back.

The Bank Place comes next on Alabama. Billy Boggan is proud of the place. The furniture is as pretty as any, in town and the salcon catches a good trade.

C. B. Jones, once a policeman, runs the salcon at 61 Alabama street. It is a new place and fairly well fixed.

The old railroad house, Steve Grady's place, is still one of the neatest places in the city.

is still one of the neatest places in the city. The heavy furniture has been oiled and looks

as bright us a pin.
Oscar Hall has the saloon at No. 3 Wall. Oscar Hall has the saloon at No. 3 wall. The saloon is a basement room, and is moderately well furnished. The place was once Mercer's old restaurant.

No. 5 is just across the alley from Hall's place, and is a basement too. It is L. Stei-

J. Steinheimer & Co.'s wholesale house is On Peters street, at 99, A. Gershon has a re-

tail liquor license, and his saloon is better than the Peters street saloons once were. Tiller & Suttles have a similar place at 107. Nos. 167, 217, 316, will be used as beer saloons Nos. 161, 211, 161, with the used as beer saloons as soon as they are equipped.

The Kimball house saloon is well known throughout the south as one of the prettiest in the country.

The Markham house saloon is not so large, but is carelly nice.

but is equally nice.
No. 40 Decatur is used by Kenny & Werner for a wholesale liquor ho

ONE WOMAN'S LIFE. A Story Which Should Excite the Sympathies "It is awfully hard that one's past should always be coming up to blight the present and the future."

The speaker was a bride of a day-Mrs. Olie The speaker was a bride of a day—Mrs. Olie Garmony. Young and rather pretty, stylishly though quietly dressed, her appearance was that of a lady. As she told the story of her past life, of her reform, and of her determination that her future life should be that of a Christian woman, her eyes were filled with tears that would have moved the stoniest heart to sympathy. to sympathy.
"I cannot take exception to the facts con

to sympathy.

"I cannot take exception to the facts concerning my marriage and my life as stated in The Constituen," she continued, "but I do think it hard that my past deeds should have to be mentioned. Driven from my Maryland home by the cruelty of my parents, I have had to fight my own way through the world. And what a terrible fight it has been! Not a hand raised to help me, but everybody, it seems, aiding in kicking me down. From a home which was as far from a home in the true sense of the word as could be, I fled to Philadelphia. Then began the awful struggle for existence. It was a terrible fight, but, before my God, I say that I was as pure a woman as walked the face of the earth. Then I joined the Devil's Auction company. I shudder even now when I think of the terrible temptations which I was subjected to. We came to Atlanta. It was here that I was reined. I left the company because it was simply impossible to live on the salaries we received then. I got fifteen dollars a week and my railroad fare, but had to pay for my board, washing and other living expenses. I went to work at the exposition mills, but after five weeks my health broke down. It was fighting against fate. For weeks I struggled along, but homeless and friendless I drifted into a life of shame.

"Oh, God! what a life it was," she added passionately, the tears rolling down her cheeks." The horrors of such a life cannot be imag-

"Oh, God! what a life it was," she added passionately, the tears rolling down her cheeks. "The horrors of such a life cannot be imagined. Oh, if I could but wipe out forever all memory of the past! If a life of purity and self-sacrifice will atone even in a slight degree for my past I shall be happy. I have married an honorable man, the man I love, and my future life shall be that of a pure Christian. God grant that my endeavors may be successful, and that I find assistance in the shape of the sympathy and kindness of all Christian people!"

THINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The fire department was called out about ten o'clock yesterday morning by a fire in the roof of a cottage at 61 Wheat street, occupied by Dr. F. Von Kalow. Damage slight.

On next Monday evening Rev. W. J. Scott will lecture at the First Methodist church upon the subject, "Evenings with our Poets."

The concert of the Cecelia Ladies Quartette, begin at the opera house next Thursday even-ing. The names of Mrs. Annie Simon-Wer-ner, Mrs. Mary Turner Salter, Mrs. Ida Ken-drick Smith, and Mrs. Constantin Sternberg are in themselves a guarantee of success.

The office of the surveyor of customs is soon to be moved from the government building to one of the offices now occupied by the Atlanta Home Insurance company, on North Broad street. The room now occupied by the surveyor will revert to the postoffice inspector's department.

With regard to the death of a negro train hand at the Ivy street hospital, Dr. Easton telephones that the man died before an anæsthetic had been given him. He was so low when taken to the hospital that it was found impracticable to attempt an operation.

THE ATLANTA POSTOFFICE.

A Comparative Statement Showing the Increase of Business.

The following table shows the difference in the amount of mail handled in the free delivery department of the Atlanta postofice for the Signal News of 1877 and 1887.

Aggregate.........2,081,529 9,944,671
From the above it will be seen that the business has increased in the Atlanta postoffice in the last ten years more than four hundred per 9,944,671

the last ten years more than four hundred per cent.

Glenny & Violett's Circular.

New Orleans, February 17.—[Special.]—This has been a rather disappointing day to believers in a better market, and the weekly footings of interior shipments being comparatively small against free receips at the ports—the difference showing a plantation movement for the week of about 80,000 bales. Under this influence New York closed weak, at a decline of three points from yesterday, our loss being 368. There was also a telegram from Memphis making a rather large estimate for next week's receipts there, but this has not been confirmed. The unexpected seems always to happen in favor of the bears, and this movement of coton is assisting to favor large estimates, but all private advices from the country nexertheless favor gradual but sure exhaustion. Spots which have all along shown their independence of futures by maintaining prices, even in the face of a decline in contracts, are unaffected by the easier closing, and are quoted very steady, with sales of 5,500 bales. The Liverpool weekly stalement, published today, shows a loss of American colton on hand and affoot of 104,600 bales as compared with last year. The market closed barely steady; March, 9:469-92; Apfil, 10.00; May, 13:10:210.11; June, 10:21:21:10:22; July, 10:31:210.32; August, 10:22:610.27; September, 9,73:69-95; August, 10:26:10:27; September, back Mexide, arrived in this port this morning last Mexide, and this morning last Mexide arrived in this port this morning

New York, February 17.—The Norwegian bark Macide arrived in this port this morning with six of her crew in chains for mutiny. The vessel was bound from Savaunah to Hamburg, and when one day out, the men refused to do duty, saying that the vessel was unsessority. The mutineers were taken into custody. As soon as a new crew can be shipped, the Macide will continue her voyage.

FOSTER STREET.

tees in Joint Session.

Chairman Beutell, of the street committee. 'We have met tonight," said Mr. Beutell, "to

B. F. Langley, Howard Palmer, Fulton Colville, N. Haralson, Dr. Pinson, Mayor Cooper, E. B. Nelson, J. M. Stephens, A. P. Thompson, F. P. Rice, Jacob Haas, C. W. Hubner H. M. Beutell, C. A. Collier and City Engineer Clayton.

gard to the matter." said Mr. Beutell. "It was understood," said Mr. Joel Hurt, rising, "that I was to make some sort of an address, so I shall go ahead without much cer-emony. This idea of improving Foster street was originally started as an individual matter. learly two years ago the East Atlanta Land company laid a proposition before the council, and the council saw that this matter was a

of \$00,000. Now, on the other two blocks the city buys the right of way, and they also pay for widening the street 10 feet on each side for 3,000 feet. Now, I have written this paper especially to embody those points for your consideration tonight:

Mr. C. A. Collier, Chairman finance committee-Dear Sir: I am authorized to submit through your committee to the city of Atlanta the following pro-position, looking to the opening of Foster street,

namely:
That if the city of Atlanta will at once, according to the statute as in such cases made and provided, widen and extend Foster street to a uniform width of sixty feet from the Boulevard to Ivy street, the work to be done this yeer, and will appropriate \$20,000 to be expended thereon, the East Atlanta Land company will furnish \$10,000 of the above \$20,000, to be returned by the city next year, and will pay all costs of cp-ming, including costs of condemnations and moving of houses necessary in excess of the \$20,000 to be expended by the city. In addition to the above, the East Atlanta Land company will secure donations necessary, amounting to \$0,000 worth, and will open the street sixty feet wide from Try street to Exchange place, free of cost to the city. Yours very Truly,

President of the East Atlanta Land Co.
"That means simply that if the city will appropriate \$20,000, and the work costs over \$20,000, however much that may be. It can't cost the city over \$20,000."

"Will you agree to commence work on the end nearest town?" asked Mr. Rice.
"Yes," said Mr. Hurt. "That was our intention."

"What is, the capital, stock of your company will will a the capital, stock of your company." amely: That if the city of Atlanta will at once, according

"Yes," said Mr. Hurt. "That was our intention."

"What is the capital stock of your company?" asked Mr. Collier.

"\$300,000, and all paid in," said Mr. Hurt.
"Now about the grading that will be necessary. The street has a natural grade, and the little grading that must be done is divided between the city and county commissioners. And now is the time that the city can most cheaply do this, for excavations are being made in several places. Now Mayor Cooper was formerly opposed to the measure. We went over the ground together a few days since, and I would like for him to talk some."

"I will not, of course, recommend or oppose any measure of this kind," said Mayor Cooper.
"But I am satisfied that it is a good idea if it can be done at reasonable cost. I was formerly opposed, not to this measure, but the simple widening of the street to Ivy street. That did not provide a thoroughfare to the centre of the city. They have removed my objection by giving the right of way from Ivy to Line street."

"Now, Mr. Gramling was a doubting thomas" said Mr. Hurt, "Make him say

giving the right of way from Ivy to Line street."

"Now, Mr. Gramling was a doubting thomas," said Mr. Hurt, "Make him say what he thinks."

"I regard the proposition as more favorable to the city by \$20,000 than any proposition they have ever yet made. I objected for the same reason that Mayor Cooper did, and for the same reason I now favor the measure."

"And I," said Colonel Lowry, "think the city ought to pay for the whele matter, for it can be made one of the best and prettiest streets of Atlanta. I believe that the increase in taxes paid upon the property along the line will, in the next year or so, recompense the city in full."

"There is no proposed street improvement," said Mr. Thomson, "which is of so general

will, in the next year or so, recompense the city in full."

"There is no proposed street improvement," said Mr. Thomson, 'which is of so general an interest as this Foster street improvement. Now, Wheat street isn't the sort of outlet we need. The rubble stone makes it an unpleasant ride, and there are too many darkies to ride on the street car. It's said that Houston will be paved, and there are not so many negroes, but that colored school and some other causes make it a little disagreeable to ladies. But Foster street is free from all that, straight, level, pretty. Colonel Lowry is right. In five years increased taxes will recompense the city."

ity." Mr. Hurt suggested that Mr. S. M. Inmar

city."

Mr. Hurt suggested that Mr. S. M. Inman speak upon the matter.

"I am interested in this company," said Mr. Inman, "but I think that both the company and the city will be benefitted. The company has \$55,000 ready to expend in improvements in case the street is improved, and more will be expended by other parties. Other streets will imitate us, and there is no reason why we should'nt have an Atlanta boom."

"And I wish to present a new line of thought," said Mr. Brandt: "About two years ago, this conditional action of the council was taken upon the matter. It is a sort of contract—the company, and others interested, acting in good faith, went to considerable trouble and expense. Let me read that contract:

On August 24, 1836, said joint committee submit ted the following report:

"The finance and street committees, to whom was referred the petition of property owners on Foster street and citizens, recommend that the petition be granted, and that the work of widening and extending said street be done in accordance with plan and prof le of city engineer, as may be adopted by the mayor and general council; the work to be commenced, and so much to be done the present year as the finances of the city will allow, and the remainder as the city is able to do so, to be determined by the mayor and general council the cach year: provided that no work of widening and extending said street shall be done or commenced until a suitable substantial bridge, to be received by the city engineer, has been erected over the Richmond and Danville railroad on said street at the expense of said Richmond and Danville railroad on said street at the expense of said Richmond and Danville railroad on said street at the expense of said Richmond and Danville railroad on said street at the expense of said Richmond and Danville railroad on said street at the expense of said Richmond and Danville railroad on said street at the expense of said Richmond and Danville railroad on said street at the expense of said Richmond and Danville Railroa

The Finance and Street Commit-

The Proposition of the East Atlanta Land Company—The Amount to be Recom-mended Fixed at \$15,000.

The finance and street committee, in joint session, met in the courthouse basement last evening to consider the matter of widening and extending Foster street.

The meeting was called to order at 7:50 by

hear from parties interested, upon this idea of widening and extending Foster street."

"Well, ain't you going to consider Merritt's avenue?" asked Mr. Tom Glenn.

"If we have time after disposing of Foster street."

"If we have time after disposing of Foster street," said Mr. Beutell.

Whereupon Messrs. Tom Glenn, Jim Logan and Porter King started for home, leaving present Messrs. Joel Hurt, S. M. Inman, J. B. Gramling, W. C.Sanders, R.J.Lowry, J. G. Woodward, W.S. Thomson, Adolph Brandt,

"We are ready to hear from any one in re

and the council saw that this matter was a good investment for the city and named certain conditions upon which this was to be done. "Acting in good faith a right-of-way costing \$12,000 was donated; an iron bridge, costing \$5,000, was built by the Richmond and Danville railroad company over Foster street, and other preparations made costing on our part \$8,750. The idea is simply this. Foster street will be a residence street running parallel to Decatur, which is a business street. It is a quiet thorough fare which will be free from the disadvantages of a crowded business street. And here is the work to be done. Foster street runs nearly parallel to Decatur, but stops at Calhoun. From the be done. Foster street runs nearly parallel to Decatur, but stops at Calhoun. From the Boulevard to the limits, Foster street is already Boulevard to the limits, Fosterstreet is already 60 feet wide, but from the Boulevard to Calhoun it is only 40 feet. Now the width of the 40 feet portion (about 3,000 feet,) is to be changed to 60 feet, and the street to be carried right through without change of direction until it intersects Line street, or Exchange Place, at

intersects Line street, or Exchange Place, at the corner of Pryor. That is a straight thoroughfare, 60 feet wide, from the artesian well to the city limits. That will necessitate cutting through three blocks, from Calhoun to Courtland, from Courtland to Ivy, and from Ivy to Pryor, the latter named being the most valuable. Now, on that most valuable block, we will buy the right of way, the only thing required of the city is to condemn a small corner of Mr. Peters's property, one-seventh of an acre, and possibly one other small corner. We pay the property owners for their loss, and give it free to the city. That represents a gift of \$60,000. Now, on the other two blocks the city buys the right of way, and they also pay

vners furnish \$1,500 to be expended by the city in eparing approaches to said bridge. Signed.

owners furnish \$1,500 to be expended by the city in preparing approaches to said bridge. Signed,

I. S. MITCHELL,

Z. A. RICE,

E. F. MAY,

J. C. KIREPATRICK,

W. M. MIDDLERROOKS,

J. R. GRAMLING,

E. A. ANGIER

Adopted Angust 2, 1886. Concurred in by aldermanic board August 5, 1886.

"Now, the idea is that the city should act in good faith and fulfil its promisec."

"Yes," said Mr. Hurt, "or we will suffer. We have property tied up. Our tenants want five year leases. We can't give it till we know what you will do, and in the meantime we are losing rent. And condemnations will cost more this year than they did last. Delay costs money. You must strike while the iron's hot."

Mr. Collier they need the Samusta for the city in the city in the condemnation of the condemnation will cost more this year than they did last. Delay costs money. You must strike while the iron's hot."

Mr. Collier then read the draught of a recommendation to accept the proposition of the company in order that the representatives of he company might make any needed corrections.

the company might make any needed correction.

Mr. Hurt expressed himself as satisfied, only asking that appraisers be appointed at the next meeting of the council.

"Suppose some of these property owners object to the valuations made by appraisers, will that stop the work?"

"Oh, no," said City Attorney Goodwin.
"The city is in the attitude of making a continuous tender and the work goes ahead. But if the city objects, then the work upon that property must be left undone until the matter is decided by the superior court."

properly must be left undone until the matter is decided by the superior court."

"And it is possible," said Mr. Hurt, "as we pay the excess over \$20,000 that we might ask the city to object to some valuations. Now, last year, the valuations amounted to \$42,000, but that was outrageous."

The committee then went into regular session, and all retired except Mayor Cooper, City Attorney Goodwin, Alderman Collier, Councilmen Stephens, Thompson, Beutell, Clayton, Woodward, Rice, Haas, and City Engineer Clayton.

"That thing will cost \$70,000," said Mr.

"I guess Orme street will have to suffer," emarked Mr. Woodward.
"How much has already been expended on 'oster street?" asked Mr. Ricc.
"It is 60 feet wide for 2,880 feet beyond the Soulevard. That cost the city \$2,700 for communities and \$2,000 to 2,000 to 2,000 in the communities and \$2,000 to 2,000 to 2,000 in the communities and \$2,000 to 2,000 to 2,000 in the communities and \$2,000 to 2,000 in the communities and \$2,000 to 2,000 in the communities. demnations, and \$2,500 to \$3,000 for grading," said Mr. Clayton.
"I think \$15,000 will be enough," said Mr. Haas—"\$7,500 this year and \$7,500 next year. We have 140 miles of streets to care for, and that's enough area."

we have 140 miles of streets to care for, and that's enough anyhow."

"Well, now, you needn't expect to get that from the street fund," said Mr. Beutell.

"Why not from contingent fund?" asked Mr. Beutell.

Mr. Beutell.

"Don't take it all," said Mr. Collier. "We need a contingent fund. Then all that marked 'contingent' is not really available as such. But we calculated upon \$30,000 from saloon licenses, and they have reached \$50,000, and censes, and they have reached \$50,000, and still going."
"But that's been set aside for the public schools,,' said Mr. Beutell.
"But it can't be used for that purpose this year,' said Mr. Collier. "Then besides you can't spend the rest of the street money before the next apportionment in May, and your street fund will be remembered."

Mr. Haas and Mr. Rice also assured the cautious chairman that his street fund would be remembered, so it was agreed that \$7,500 should come from the street fund this year, and \$7,500 next year.

and \$7,500 next year.

Then Mr. Collier's original recommendation was read and corrected, all present suggesting and discussing corrections and additions. As finally approved by the finance committee, it

Resolved, That we recommend to the general Resolved, That we recommend to the general council the acceptance of the accompanying proposition of the East Atlanta Land company for the opening of Foster street from the Boulevard to Exchange Place, except as to amount, land that an appropriation f.r such purpose of the sum of \$15,000 from streets ordinary, not exceeding \$7,500 of the sum to be paid this year, or so much thereof as may be necessary according to the terms of said proposition, provided said company first execute to the city a deed to the right of-way sixty feet in width from Ivy street to Exchange Place, and give bond with security to remove all buildings and other obstructions, and open said street between said Ivy street, and Exchange Place whenever requested to do so by the general council of said effy.

ery.

Provided further, that said wor': shall be done Provided further, that said wor: shall be done during the year 1888 unless delayed without fault of the city or by reason of appeals from assessment. Provided further, that said company also shall hold the city harmiess from any damage to property caused by grading of said street. Provided further, that the said company shall also be required to give bond in an amount to be determined upon the coming in of the assessment, with appr.yed security for the payment or any sum in excess of the \$15,000, which may be incurred in condemnations or moving of buses, or for any

Accompanying this is the proposition of the land company, as given above.

Upon this general agreement, provided it is accepted by the land company, the street committee is to act upon the resolution introduced by Mr. Amorous, and referred to committee January 16th. It reads:

Resolved, That H. L. Wilson and J. W. Goldsmith be appointed assessors on the part of the city of Atlanta in the matter of widening Foster street from the Boulevard to Calhoun street, according to the map of the city engineer. Accompanying this is the proposition of the In view of his ne

map of the city engineer. A Double Tragedy.

St. Louis, February 17.—[Special.]—A double tragedy occurred in Baldknob township last night. Thomas Waltham suddenly

snip last night. Thomas Watham sudenly returned home, suspecting his wife's infidelity, and found proof in the presence of Jim Blakeney in his bedroom. Blakeney tried to get out and shot Waltham three time, and one of the Waltham children once. The injured husband shot and killed Blakeney, and then fell mortally wounded. The child may recover. Card from Mr. Adams. Card from Mr. Adams.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Please insert in your morning issue that Mr. James Jack has charge of Nation Hotel billiard hall: that Mr. John Dunbar has charge of soloon; that Mr. Gormany is no longer in the employ of R. T. Adams.

Rost. TOOMES ADAMS.

PERSONAL. ATTENTION IS called to the ad. in ten cent column of house wanted.

JAMES P. FIELD, artist, removed to Cham

AN OFFORTISTY to get in on the ground floor" of an afternoon paper to be started in one of the south's most promising young cities, is offered in today's issue under the head of wanted,

The Augusta Evening News: "Mrs. Albert Howell is down from Atlanta visiting her sister, Mrs. E. F. Spratling. She came to attend the marriage of Miss Lizzie Baker last week, and is welcomed by hosts of friends." Miss Gordon, of England, a most accom plished and attractive young lady with whose family Mrs. Hilliard and her daughters, Mrs. Dow and Mrs. E. C. spalding formed an intimate acquaitance during their sojourn in Europe, is the guest of the family at their residence on Peachtree street. MR. CLARENCE ANGIER returned yesterday from Tennessee, where he has been for the past week establishing agencies for the Standard Acci-

Miss L. A. Clarkson, of the firm of L. A. Clarkson & Co., Atlanta, has just returned home after a very sad visit of two months in northern Illinois. She was summoned very suddenly and unexpectedly to the bedside of her mother who died January 3d. died January 3d.

The Augusta Chronicle: "Mr. Tom Cobb Jackson, Mr. Tom Paine, Mr. Will Inman, Mr. Dan Grant end Mr. Joe Eddleman left yesterday for Atlants, after holding up in great style the reputation of the gate city for good looks and courtly bearing during our St. Valentine gaieties."

A \$6,000 Appointee of President Cleveland. Captain Irwin Dugan, appointed by President Cleveland, with \$6,000 salary; Mr. Clay, of the L. and N. R. R., and Mr. Barr, Bank Book-keeper, and many others are graduates of the business course at the C. C. of the Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.—[Louisville Courier-Journal.] NO BEER GARDEN

An Important Meeting of the Police Committee Yesterday.

No Beer at Ponce de Leon-Three Other Petitions Reported Upon Adversely-Something About Pause's Case.

The police committee acted yesterday upon nine regular applications for beer license and one for whisky. This excludes five or six licenses which were irregular in form, and the application of Mr. Bob Pause, at 8 and 10 South Pryor, which was referred to the council without property and the counci cil without any action by the committee.

cil without any action by the committee.

The first application to which there was any objection was that of Alvin Bronk, for beer license 250 Ira street. Judge Hillyer represented the opposition, showing that there were two churches within a few steps of the corner upon which it wrs proposed to locate a bar, and that the ladies of the neighborhood had almost unanimously signed a petition that the application be refused; that it was not in the business portion of the city, nor would be under adequate police control.

On the other hand it was represented that the heads of the families in the neighborhood had, almost without exception, signed a petition that the license be granted, that the locality was really a business portion of a street, as

tion that the license be granted, that the locality was really a business portion of a street, as it was near the railroad shops employing 420 men, and the glass works employing 40 men. The method used by Mr. Smith, pastor of the neighboring churches, in obtaining the signature of several ladies to his petition after their husbands had signed the petition for the saloon, was condemned, and a strong appeal was made for Mr. Bronk.

But it was reported unfavorably by the committee. The beer application of F. M. McDonald, 126 West Mitchell, and M. C. Casey, 5 East Mitchell, met the same fate.

Donald, 126 West Mitcheil, and M. C. Casey, 5 East Mitchell, met the same fate.

But the elephant on the hands of the committee was an application for beer license from R. P. Bosche, at Ponce de Leon. The proposition to run a model beer saloon in the pavilion, at Ponce de Leon, could not, have been presented in a more plausible shape than was done yesterday. The opposition was the strongest that has yet been offered to any application, and it was, in a measure, a case without precedent.

The residents near Ponce de Leon, residents near Ponce de Leon.

has yet been offered to any application, and it was, in a measure, a case without precedent.

The residents near Ponce de Leon pointed out the disorders which existed before the prohibition election. They state that a beer saloon was run as carefully and concientiously as could be done, and a special police officer was stationed at the springs; that in spite of all this there was a great deal of drunkenness, that the springs became a resort of lewd women, and that ladies and children living near the spring were subject to insults from drunken men and women. It was also claimed that it was practically impossible to put the place under police control, as the adjacent woods had been, and would be, a protection to the intoxicated men and women. In favor of the application it was claimed

In favor of the application it was claimed that as Messrs. Peters and Culpepper owned the property for some distance around the pavilion, the law in respect to adjacent neighbors had been fulfilled when these gentlemen signed the petition; that two policemen would be employed instead of one, and that Messrs. Culpepper and Peters had money invested in the adjacent property and would naturally aid in making the place a reputable and popular resort. The petition was reported adversely.

The case of Mr. Bob Pause was an unusual one. Neither of his next door neighbors would be the control of the control o sign his petition, but on the other hand M. C. and J. F. Kiser, M. and J. Hirsch, Jno. Lovett, Beck and Gregg, and A. M. Robinson signed a petition adverse to the application. Under the rules by which the committee acts an adverse acts an adverse report would have been inevitable. At Mr. Pause's own request it is to be placed before the council without

any action by the committee.

One license was transferred from Marietta to Broad, and the applications of Joseph E. Mad-dox, 454 Marietta: Amos Baker, 237 Jones; George Fisher, 62 Foundry; William Shrim-pel, Foster and Boulevard, and B. W. Walton, 501 Marietta, were indorsed by the committee.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: With reference to he sensational article in this morning's paper con-erning my private affairs, I have only to say a few words supplementary to what your reporter attri-butes to me in the article. The interview took place thirteen days ago, and the sincerity of the writer's claim for fairness and diligent search for truth is attested by the fact that I. have not seen him since.

Mr. Salter's Say.

He promised to give me the names of any pupils he shoul find that had left me because of my teaching this colored class. We agreed together that it would be "fair" that the names of any such parties should be published if any publication should be made. In yiew of his neglect to advise me of such pupils.

her lessons a week ago.

The second lady re-erred to said to me personally, that it would not make any diderence wt her, but that her husband was opposed to it. This gentleman is a prominent railway postal clerk. The "still another lady" referred to does not exist in flesh and blood. No pujsil has left me or stopped lessons for any reason whatever but sickness since I began teaching the objectionable class. As for my three former young gentlemen pupils who feel that the social stigma would be more than they could venture to incur by coming back to study with me, I am sorry that I do not know who they are that I might publish their names as gentlemen of high social distinction, whose qualities and traits are to be emilated by the rising generation. I really was not aware that I had been honored with three of such social eminence. However, Inasmuch as the reporter recognized the fairness of my demand, that the names of the affected pupils should be published there is a chance that the public may still have the benefit of their shining example.

The paragraph concerning my pupils' ignorance of the affair shows the kind of "fairness" referred to by the reporter, who, had he called any time this week upon me, or a single one of my actual pupils, not those intending to study or who had intended to resume their lessons, he would have found that I have made a special point of speaking to each one of them with regard to talk matter with a view of assertaning how scriously they would consider it, and that without a single exception they have said it made not the shightest duserence to them, thus confirming ne in the opinion I forme at the outset. Had I suspected they would be affected, I should have consulted them before taking the class, as it was simply a matter of busines with me and not one of philantan.

opinion I formed at the outset. Had I suspected they would be affected, I should have consulted them berlin, Johnson & Co's building.

STAMPS of all denominations for sale at CONSTITUTION business office. Open until 9 p. m.

Mrs. William_Ezzard and daughter left yesterday for Jefferson, Texas, to visit friends.

Mrs. James Sharp has gone to Forsyth to visit relatives.

Miss Gordon, of London, is the guest of Mrs. R. T. Dow and Mrs. E. C. Spaulding at their Peachtree street home.

Dr. H. K. Brouse, homeopathist, has located at 183 Whitehall. Office hours 8 to 9 a. m. feb 13-1w

An opportunity to get in on the "ground floor" of an afternoon paper to be started in one of the south's most promising young cities, is offered in today's issue under the head of wanted. 2

The Augusta Evening News: "Mrs. Albert Howell is down from Atlanta visiting her sister, Mrs. E. P. Spratling. She came to attend the mariage of Miss Lizzie Baker last week, and is wel
Mr. Sumper Salter's Colored Class.

Mr. Sumner Salter's Colored Class. Mr. Summer Salter's Colored Class.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: I desire brief space in your columns to offer a hasty apology on behalf of the intelligent southern people for the existence of such rumors as justify the appearance of the article headed "White or Black" in your issue of yesterday's date. I know the blush of shame and indignation manuled the cheek of every southern man and woman, not prejudiced by some ultra motive, when such a state of affairs is said to exist here in Atlanta.

far as I know, it was solely upon my advice that Mr. Salter consented to teach the colored singing

in Atlanta.

I feel called upon to speak, for the reason that, so

Mr. Salter consented to teach the colored singing class.

Look at the spectacle. Here is a gentleman of refinement and thorough classic education, who adds to this, musical taient and cultivation of the highest order. Music is his profession. His only find, in the eyes of his criticisers, is that he is a northern man. He comes to Atlanta not as an adventurer or intruder, but only in response to the most urgent and fattering solicitations from well known institutions here, who were in need of a musical director. There were certainly no restrictions in his contracts with these institutions whereby he should forego the prosecution of his prof. ssion as a nusic teacher, both vocal and instrumental. His pre-eminent ability very soon attracts the patronage of "pupils in the best families in the city." This patronage is accepted, not for the purpose of dispensing or receiving social prestige, but for the imparting of musical knowledge as a business, for compensation to cover value received. In due time aplication is made, not by a colored girl, but by Mrs. R. J. Henry, the wife of one of the most prominent colored men in the city, to have Mr. Salter take charge of a class

church, as a class, collectively, and not as slight punits.

This application was backed with the money in advance, at the same rates as were charged a similar class of whites. This was a strictly business proposition, and as a business man I advised him to accept it. For this he is not approached openly and told that it is distasteful to the community at large, and to his pupils in particular, for him to teach a separate class of nearces. He is assailed by vague rumors that his white pupils are leaving him on account of it, and that he studiously conceals the fact of the existence of such a class. I do not believe either proposition.

But what is wrong about it? The too-much-agitated question of cooducation of the races does not enter into it. There is no cooducation hout it. The

either proposition.

But what is wrong about it? The too-much-agitated question of occuluration of the races does not enter into it. There is no coeducation about it. The time and place of teaching the two races are more widely separate than the races themselves.

Can it be maintained that the colored people have no right to learn to sing? The God of nature negatives this proposition, for Helbas endowed the negro race with musical taient vasily superior to that of any people on earth.

Beyond this, do not negroes seek and receive the professional services of white men in every other calling? Shall a white physician, with his fee so cered, decline the patronage of a mego? I speak it to their praise, they respond in the majority of cases without the hope of reward. I am a lawer, am I to bejertitized for taking a negro's case when he pays my fee in advance? Would any white client I have seek other counsel for such a reason? If so, I have seek other counsel for such a reason? If so, I have seen the criticism is not well founded in reason. It must be that the whole trouble is prompted by ultra motives. I am oblige I to conclude that the sentiment outlined in the alleged rumors exists only (if it exists at all) in the minds of those whose views have not broadened sufficiently to allow them to look upon a northern man except through sectional glasses, which disort their vision with ungrounded prejudice, or else, the entire sensation is the unmany offspring of some disappointed and distinced competitor.

I cannot believe that the right thinking, intelligent, broad-minded community of Atlanta, as a whole, will encourage such methods by withholding their patronage from one who is the victum of such cowardly atlancks.

I may be permitted to add that I have no personal interest whatever in the affair, further than nbove stated, and I write this without consulting Mr. Salter, and wholly without his knowledge. I am a southern man by birth, breeding and education. Very respectfully,

ALEXANDER W. SMITH.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economica than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test short weigh alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in canse ROYAL BAKING FOWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York.

At Wholesale by Wyly & Greene Atlanta, Georgia.

SICK HEADACHE Positively Cured by CARTERS these Little Pilla. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsie

Hearty Eating. A per fect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drow ness, Bad Taste in t Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TOR PID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowe and prevent Constipation and Piles. Th smallest and easiest to take Only one pill a

dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.

Indirection and To

CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York

AMUSEMENTS. OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY and TUESDAY, TUESDAY MATINEE 2:30. Engagement of the Favorite Star,

Supported by MISS OLGA VERNE and a Company of Excellent Artists, in



Hammond, Ga., September 15, 1887.

Canadian Catarrh Cure Co.:

Centlemen—My wife was a great sufferer with Captarrh for over two years. She insteen a little troublel ever since she was a child with the disease. About two years ago wo were in Mississippi, and while there she was taken down with catarrhal fever; we had three of the best physicians we can'd get. They broke the fever and left her the worst case of catarrh of the head I ever saw. Her most ran profusely, and for a year I despaired of her ever getting well. I tried several doctors and they could not cure her, and used every catarrh remedy I could hear of. I spent over \$0 the past year for remeries, and all to no effect. At last it became so offensive that you could hardly remain where she was. I offered \$1,00 to any doctor who would cure her (and that would have left us homeless), but I would not have cared for that if she could only be cured, We saw an advertisement in the Atlanta Constitution of "Canadian Catarrh Cure," and thought we would try it, and went to your office, when you gave my wife a small sample bottle of your remedy, and told us to come and get a large bottle when that was out. I bought the large bottle, when the was out. I bought the large bottle, and before she had used all of the bottle she was entirely well, and her health fully restored, and now does more work than any woman I know. She used the medicine over six months ago, and there has not been the slightest return or the disease. I hope everybody that has catarrh may find you and be cured. I am a traveling man and have told a great many of your wonderful cure. Your struly,

Dr. J. W. Oslin & Sin, druggists, of Gainesville, Ga. on September 16, 1887, writes: "Send by ex-

It gives THE CONSTITUTION pleasure to know that the admirable stories of Colonel Richard olm Johnston are at last attracting the attention they deserve. The Literary World, of Boston, in an appreciative review of "Mr. Absalom Billingslea and Other Georgia Folk," says that "as examples of sound and wholesome fiction, or as studies of human nature in varied aspects it would be difficult to praise too highly these stories by Mr. Johnston. They are, in the phraseology of the day, realistic in the extreme, and yet they are something more, much more, than mere transcripts of actuality. Mr. Johnston's method is essentially dramatic. He never commits what Mr. Besant regards as the

unpardonable sin in novel writing; he does not write about his characters. He brings them before us and allows them to speak for themselves. We know them to be flesh and blood. They justify themselves at all points. Each one of these tales, however brief, is like Each one of these tales, however brief, is like a play where very little depends upon the Boenery. The dialogue is managed with a skill that is not always appreciated simply because it is so true to nature. The author's style where he speaks in propria persona has an honest simplicity. It is not polished and it is sometimes a little awkward, but it never falls clearly to express his meaning. clearly to express his meaning.

'After all, the substantial interest and value of Mr. Johnston's stories are in their portrayal of certain definite types. The society depicted has a primitive charm and at the same time it joins issues with the world at large. The people who figure in these pages are carefully in-dividualized. Their interdependence, their trustfulness, their artlessness, their modesty, and their goodness are traits held in comr and affect the atmosphere of the book. The author does not overlook the mean man, the lazy good-for-nothing, the braggart, or the weakling, but these are set against a background of thriving industry and native kindess, and their qualities are thus brought into que relief.

"Mr. Johnston's humor is genuine and allpervading. To praise it is like praising the rfume of a rose or the flavor of a peach. is part of the subject and never a superadded charm. It is never satirical or cynical, even where satire or cynicism would be pardonable -if the latter is ever pardonable. The foibles and failings of poor humanity are set forth by Mr. Johnston with a gentle touch. The humor is chiefly in the situation. No explanatory word is needed. We are made to look through the author's eyes and we know that his vision is always keen and true.

"Such work as this is far above the ephemera of current print and belongs to literature. The rural life of middle Georgia as it was a genera-tion ago is here photographed for all time. And it is difficult to conceive of an epoch when the student of manners will not take pleasure in turning to the Dukesborough Tales or to the episodes related in the volume now before us. They deal with a special period and a limited horizon, but they are strongly permeated with the element of universality.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT, by Senator Henry W. Blair, William E. Smythe Co., This is a large, well printed volu with numerous portraits of the most distinhed temperance workers of the Among the portraits is one of Senator Colquitt. enator Blair is well known as an earnest prohibitionist and as the author of the educational bill. In this work he has collected an immense number of facts concerning the history of alcohol, the drink traffic and the prohibition move ment. It is written in a partisan spirit, but is one the less interesting on that account

A HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE, by A.L. Tuckerman, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; B. P. Richards & Son, Atlanta. A short mannal intended for the general reader. To those who have not the time for an exhaustive study of the subject this book will be a great help.

LIVING LIGHTS, by C. F. Holder, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York; S. P. Richards & Son, Atlanta. A popular account of phosphorescent animals and vegetables. The chapters in this work devoted to the wonders of the sea are of great interest and value. GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF PLANTS, by Sir J.

William Dawson; D. Appleton & Co., New York; S. P. Richards & Son, Atlanta. The author gives us a new view of the origin, growth and structure of plants, and it is a view that will command the attention of botanists and geologists. THE ART OF INVESTING, by a New York

Broker: D. Appleton & Co., New York; S. P. Richards & Son, Atlanta. Some of the facts and figures given by the author are vala help to the general public. AMERICAN GIRL'S HANDY BOOK, by Lina

Beard and Adelia Beard, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, S. P. Richards & Son, Atlanta. Little girls, and big ones, too, will find this a source of never failing amusement and entertainment. It teaches girls how to make a thousand things that are ornamental and useful in their games and sports.

CHRISTIAN FACTS AND FIGURES, by Rev. Newman Smyth, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, S. P. Richards & Son, Atlanta. The admirers of this eminent divine will welcome this handsome edition of his sermons.

THE MAN BEHIND, by T. S. Denison, Chicago, T. S. Denison, publisher. A novel of western life, full of strong scenes and situations, illustrating the workings of love, avarice and ambi-tion. The story, while rather crude in its workmanship, is thoroughly readable.

The biography by Gouverneur Morris, writen by Mr. Rocsevelt, is coming from the press of loughton, Mifflin & Co. Schiller's Ballads; edited with notes by Professor

son, of Bowdoin, are in the press of D. Judge Tourgee has written a new story which is described as exciting, and which is entitled "Black Ice." Forde, Howard & Hulbert will bring it out.

Mr. Mallock is about to write another romance, the scene of which is to be laid in Cyprus. He is now living in that island.

ors Whitney and Johnston and General F. A. Walker have contributed to the "Encyclopædia Britunnica" the articles of the United States.

The first page of the original score of Mendels sohn's "Fingal" overture, with a comment written on it by Gounod, is to be reproduced in the March

dr. Henry James's papers on various men of letters, have been collected in a volume bearing the till le of "Half-Length Portraits," and this will shortly be published by Macwillan.

The second volume of the "Irving Shakspeare," to be issued almost immediately by Mossrs, Scrinner & Welford, includes, with other plays, "Midsummer Night's Dream," and "Taming of the Shrew," with a notice of Mr. Daly's beautiful and successful re-

It is announced that Dr. J. M. Crawford, of Cincinnati, is about to bring out a complete English translation of the "Kalevala," but it is not stated whether the translation is from the Finnish or from the German version.

The March Scribner will lead off with a paper on The March Scribner will lead off with a paper of "The Campaign of Waterloo," by Mr. John C. Ropes, and will contain besides an article on "Electric Motors," by F. L. Pope, and the concluding installments of "Mendelssohn's Letters," and of Mr. Bunner's "Natural Selection."

An important historical work is announced in England, "The War of the Succession of Spain 1702-11)," by Colonel the Hon. Arthur Parnell, of

the Royal Engineers. The book is based on unpub-lished MSS, and contemporary records. Mrs. Stannard, the author of 'Bootles' Baby," has

written a novel called "Confessions of a Publisher,"
It is in the press, not having appeared serially because, it is said, several magazines owned by publishers declined it.

The last literary work of Paul H. Hayne was the revision of the proof of the long ballad which appears in the February Wide Awake, entitled "The Story of the Ambuscade; a Border Ballad." Accompanying the poem is an article by Mrs. Margaret J. Preston "The Childhood of Paul H. Hayne." Readers of French history will be deeply inter-ested in Captain Bingham's new book on "The Bas-tile," just issued in this country by Messrs. Scribner & Welford. This book gathers up a vast deal of in. & Welford. This book gathers up a vast deal of 10. formation, much of it new, and much horetofore inaccessible, or scattered in widely-separate sources. And it is the only book giving anything like a complete history of that mysterious fortress and prison, the anniversary of whose fall is now the great French national holiday.

D. Lothrop & Co. give further details concerning their ninety-four prizes for contributions suitable for publication in Wide-Awake, whether essays, stories, anecdates, peems, or hungrous trifles. These

stories, anecdotes, poems, or humorous trifles. These prizes foot up \$2,000. One is of \$500, one of \$300, two of \$100, five of \$50, ten of \$25, twenty-five of \$10, and fifty of \$5. Trifles stand as good a chance as longer productions. "A sentence to live forever," they say "is surely more worthy of a prize than a book to plague the booksellers and go to the rag

A new volume of Whipple's essays is announced by Mr. Ticknor. It is to be called "Outlooks on Society, Literature, and Politics," and it will include these among other papers: "A Grand Business Man of the New School," "Mr. Hardhack on the Derivation of Man from the Monkey," "Mr. Hardhack on the Sensational in Literature and Life," "The Swearing Habit," "Religion and Scientific Theories," "American Principles," "Lord' Bacon," "Lowell as a Prose Writer," and "In Dickensland."

George Routledge, the veteran publisher, at a complimentary dinner recently offered to him, said that in '52 a London printer brought him "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to sell to the trade in town and country. "It was a common thing to see six A new volume of Whipple's essays is announce

country. "It was a common thing to see six first class passengers in one compartment reading this book coming up from Prighton in a morning. We have frequently sent out 10,000 copies in a day. The stereotype plates got worn out—the printer not editions coming out, we were under the necessity of getting a new set of stereotype plates propared, with a long introduction by the late earl of Carlisle, which gave it a distinctive character, his lordship being a personal friend of the authoress. This book, in the various editions we published, from six pence to six-shillings, has reached a sale by us alone of upward of 500,000 copies up to this time, and still

Uncle Tom, is still lively."

Alphonse Daudet finds in his wife an intelligent and indefatigable assistant in his work. "It is my wife," he says, "who has most often had to endure these repetitions of my spoken work—the changes rung upon the subject twenty times over. 'What should you think of my killing Sidonie? . Of allowing Risler to live? . Whatought Pelobelle, of Franz, or Claire to say in such a case?' And so on from morning to night. every moment, at meals

riving, on our way to the theater, on our return from a party, during those long cab drives which one has to take through the silence and the sleep of Paris. Ah, poor artists' wives! It is true that my wife is so much of an artist that she has tok in part In everything I have written. Not a page but she has read it, retouched it, thrown upon it some of her beautiful blue and gold sand; and yet she is so modest, so simple, so little of a literary woman. At one time I had expressed all this and my gratitude for her tender and indefatigable collaboration in for her tender and indefatigable collaboration in the preface to 'Le Naba', but my wife would not allow that that preface should appear, and I have preserved it only in a dozen presentation copies, very rare nowadays, which I recommend to bibliophiles." But Madame Daudet's troubles do not end here. She has to accompany her husband to the out-of-the-way places where his story is laid, and which he describes with every detail. The weary way which the elder Fisher makes to the outer fortiway which the elder Risler makes to the outer forti-

fication and to the dark pa sage where he hangs himself, has thus been traced, step by step, by the author and his faithful companion. author and his faithful companion.

The New York Critic: The Century company have about ready for publication the poems of the late Irwin Russell—that unhappy southern genius who died in his early prime a few years ago. Russell wrote mostly in negro dialect, and was considered by Mr. Harris, who has written a generously appreciative little preface to the book, to be the most 'successful of the many who have attempted that form of verse. Certainly he wis very clever. His poems are to negro dialect what Gottschalk's music is to negro melody. They all have a swinging gait, and you can hear the rhythmic pattering of feet, and see the swaying of the dusky figures in the "walk-around" as you read. Mr. Russell's book has been beautifully gotten up, and will find favor as a thing of beauty as well as an interesting contribution to folk-lore.

Over-Worked Women.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, house-keepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle. Price \$1.00 a bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

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A large treatise on Diseases of Women, pro-fusely illustrated with colored plates and nu-merous wood-cuts, sent for ten cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical. Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y. THE CASE IN A NUTSHELL

Internal Taxation Means Free Trade Abroad
—Its Abolition Means Development at

Dawson, Ga., February 6.-Editors Constiation: In considering the tariff reduction uestion, it should be constantly and carefully borne in mind that the issue is: How can congress best reduce the revenue receipts of the government to its just needs, and in doing so give the greatest benefits to its own citizens, and encourage the development and in-

crease the material wealth of the country? The receipts can be reduced in two ways me to give free trade at home and protection against the rest of the world. This method is favored by Senator Brown. The other is to give free trade to all the world except at me. This plan is advocated by Senator

Now let us analyze these propositions from a standpoint of absolute fairness, and see what benefits will follow to the country and its citizens by the adoption of the one or the other. And in doing so, let us avoid all mean

other. And in doing so, let us avoid all mean and little prejudices, and by all means shun criminations and recriminations.

Senator Brown advocates free trade at home, which is that every American citizen shall be free to sell to each other whatever they make or produce without government tax, whether it be tobacco, cigars, whisky or anything else. And he favors, instead of raising the revenues of the government from customs duties—that is, by taxing foreign articles coming into this country, thus giving protection and encouragement to the capital and labor engaged in developing the resources and increasing the material wealth of the country, thereby gradually reducing, by internal competition, all such imported articles; and at the same time giving employment to millions of our own people.

and at the same time giving employment to millions of our own people.

Senator Colquitt favors protection at home, which is to establish, by taxing the citizens of our own country for trading with one another, a monopoly—whether intentional or not—one tobacco, whisky, etc., and to raise the revenues of the government in this way, and to let the imported products of foreign lands come into our country free of tax, if the internal taxes on whisky, tobacco, etc., were sufficient to run the government. And by this process of taxation break down the development of the country and turn thousands of our own people out of employment by bringing them in open and direct competition with the labor of other countries.

Now, there is no one who will argue that the

labor of other countries.

Now, there is no one who will argue that the internal tax on tobacco, whisky, etc., would, if kept up one hundred years or longer, add one dollar to the wealth of the country. It develops nothing, it stimulates the production of nothing. It would be like a man changing money from one pocket to the other, or two men swapping money—dollar for dollar—and paying the government a tax for the privilege of doing so.

It is the lowe of development that It is the love of development that makes me

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favor the import tax rather than the internal revenue laws; so that in the end our children and children's children for all future time may reap the reward of what this generation pays out—even in taxes—to build up home indus-

The government has to raise a certain The government has to raise a certain amount of money for its support. If in doing so you can give development to the country and protection to its laboring masses, is it not better than to keep up the internal tax that only protects a few manufacturers, and establishes a class of middle men who make their profits by charging one citizen for trading with another? And remember that every one of these middle men is in favor of keeping up this internal tax.

these middle men is in favor of keeping up this internal tax.

Bill Arp asks vit, the government does not give him \$7.50 on a bale of cotton, the same as it does Joe Brown on a ton of iron. Why did he not ask why the government did not charge him (Bill Arp) on his cotton the same as it does the farmer who raises tobacco and distills his fruit into brandy for selling to, or exchanging with, his fellow-citizen.

The difference in the two cases is this: Joe Brown is producing a commodity that has to come in contact with similar imported articles from foreign countries, and, by the encouragement he gets, is reducing the price all the time. But remember there is no internal tax for Brown selling iron to home people. Not so with Bill Arp and the whisky and tobacco men. There is an import duty on those arti-

so with Bill Arp and the whisky and tobacco men. There is an import duty on those articles, but on all homemade brandy, tobacco, etc., there is also an excise of internal tax for selling to each other.

If the benefits arising from import duties were confined absolutely and entirely to the manufacturer and his employes, then it would be preferable to the excise system, for it would give protection to the laborer of our country against the labor of foreign countries.

Besides, the question is to reduce the government receipts. This cannot be done by lowering import duties, as was shown in the case of wool, which, under a lower rate of duty, increased the government receipts by its

case of wool, which, under a lower rate or duty, increased the government receipts by its importation from about one and a half million dollars to over five million dollars—over three hundred per cent. It can only be done by abolishing the import duty absolutely; and this the free traders in congress are now making efforts to do on wool.

There are but two sides to this question—one is free trade, the other development. In

one is free trade, the other development. In-ternal taxation means free trade abroad—its abolishment means development at home. Of course free trade would benefit Savan-nah and other sea-port towns: but the benefits would not extend beyond their surburban truck

would not extend beyond their surburban truck farms.

In the dayr of slavery, when the southern whites, as a class, were not laboring people, and under the slovery system they could not afford to educate the negroes to become a skilled artisan; it was to their interest to get manufactured articles as cheaply as possible; but now when nearly every white boy and girl in this broad south land has got to go to work at something, free trade means to put the hoe upon their shoulders and send them to the corn field and cotton patch.

Picture to yourselves a pair of scales evenly balanced, and the Goddess of Justice and Right who is to turn the beam, is the government of your country—under one end of the beam are women and children engaged in the manufacturing industries of the country, with anxious hearts and tearful eyes, begging that the tax be so levied as to enable them to compete with the labor of foreign lands—and at the same time proving to yon that the articles they furnish are getting cheaper year by year. Under the other end stands the whisky and tobacco manufacturer. Look, and then take your choice.

Old pill boxes are spread over the land by

Old pill boxes are spread over the land by the thousands after having been emptied by suffering humanity. What a mass of sickening, disgusting medicine the poor stomach has to contend with. Too much strong medicine. Prickly Ash Bitters is rapidly and surely taking the place of all this class of drugs, and in curing all the ills arising from a disordered condition of the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels.

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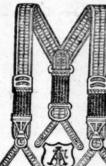
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DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between Louis L. Cohen and Harry L.
Schlesinger under the firm name of Cohen & Schlesinger, is this day dissolved, by mutual concent,
Louis L. Cohen withdrawing. The business will be
continued by Harry L. Schlesinger, who assumes
all liabilities, and is alone authorized to collect all
debts and sign the firm name in liquidation.
LOUIS L. COHEN,
HARRY L. SCHLESINGER.
As above stated, I have purchased the entire interest of Mr. L. L. Cohen, in the old firm of Cohen
& Schlesinger, and w It continue the business at the
same place under the name of Harry L. Schlesinger. Thanking our patrons for past favors and asking a continuance of the same,
I em. respectfully.

HARRY L. SCHLESINGER.

Atlanta, Ga., February 9, 1888.

3t-sat

HARRY L. *CHLESINGER.

Atlanta, Ga., February 9, 1888.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—TO THE SUPETrior court of said county: The petition of J. I.
Bell, of Atlanta; A. K. Ackerman, of Atlanta, J. F.
Quin, of Chicago, and F. W. Miller, of Mobile, Ala.,
respectfully showeth that they desire for themselves,
their associates, successors and assigns, to be incorporated under the name of Bell's Pure Soap Company, and by such name to have continuous succession, to sue and to be sued, plead and be impleaded,
contract and be contracted with, have and use acommon seal and the same to alter and change at
pleasure, to make and alter such by-laws as they
may see fit to adopt, and to have all other powers
hereinafter named, and also those named in the
code of Georgia of 1882, section 1676, or that may be
necessary to the carrying into effect, or to the purposes of said corporation, or to the full enjoyment of
the powers above mentioned as prayed for.

Purposes of the company to manufacture soaps of
all sorts; to buy all sorts of material for manufacturing same and to sell the manufactured product
and to own, hold and lease such real estate as may
be necessary to carry on the business.

Petitioners also ask that said corporation have
power to borrow money and to issue therefor such

be necessary to carry on the business.

Petitioners also ask that said corporation have power to borrow money and to issue therefor such notes, bonds, script, or other evidences of debt as it shall see fit, and to secure the same by such mortgage or deed of trust of its properties, tolls, incomes and franchises, or either or any part of the same, as it may be deemed proper.

The capital stock of said corporation shall be \$60,000, fully paid up. Petitioners desire power to increase the same from time to time to an extent not exceeding \$500,000, and to make therefrom, if said corporation shall so determine, such issue of preferred stock, and on such terms as may be by it prescribed.

preferred stock, and on such terms as may be by it prescribed.

The principal office and place of business of such corporation shall be in Atlanta, in the state and county first aforesaid, but petitioners pray that it may have power to establish branch offices, and own the property above set forth, and exercise its powers at such other places, within and without the said state, as it may deem proper.

Petitioners pray that this petition be published once a week for four weeks in The ATLANTA Constitution, a daily gazette published in the said county of Fulion, being first filed and recorded as by law required, and after such publication has been granted, and petitioners incorporated as "Bell's Pure Soap Company" for the period of twenty years by the court as above prayed, with the privilege of renewal as, and as often as allowed by law.

And petitioners will ever pray, etc., etc.

A. B. & H. L. CULBERSON, Petitioners' Attorneys.

Petitioners' Attorneys.
Filed in office February 10, 1888.
C. H. STRONG, C. S. C. A true and correct copy as appears of record in this office. This February 10, 1888. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C. feb 11 18 25 mar 3

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S

office, February 3, 1888.—A. J. West ha: applied for letters of administration on the estate of
Rachel Mitchell, deceased. This is, therefore, to
notify all concerned to file their objecticn, if any
they have, on or before the first Monday in March
next, else letters will be granted said applicant, as
applied for.

(bb 4111825 mch 3 applied for. feb 4 11 18 25 mch 3

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\$20 1,000 plants. Terms, money with order; private
checks accepted for considerable amount. Can
offer few thousand apple trees and early peaches at
\$10 100; \$70 1,000. Few thousand wild goose plum at
20c; \$15 100; also apricots, fine at 20c; \$15 103.
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Greensboro, N. C. Name this paper. feb10-4t



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GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, February 3, 1888.—Josiah P. Chisoim has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Willis P. Chisoim, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March, noxt, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALFO'N, feb 4 sat

CEERGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, February 3, 1888,—Nancy E. Pittman, administratrix of Richard A. Pittman, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of said rust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, feb 4 sai CERGIA. FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S

Cience, February 3, 1888.—Rebecca E. Chisolm
and C. V. Goodwyne have applied for letters of
guardianship of the person of Blizzbesh L. Chisolm,
minor, under the age of fourteen years. This is,
therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March next, else letters will then be
granted said applicants as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN,
feb 4 sat

feb 4 sat CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, February 3, 1888.—John M. Hoibrook, guardian of James H. Hoibrook, minor, has applied for leave to sell the land of said minor. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in Maich next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

M. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

MEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. ORDINARY'S CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Off office, February 3, 1888—J. L. Kennedy, adminisrator of F. A. Morris, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

Feb 4 sat

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. ORDINARY'S

Toffice, February 3, 1888. E. M. Roberts has appued for letters of guardianship of the property of Earnest A. Robert E., May E., and Waido Finch, minors under the age of fourteen years. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March next, else letters will then be grant said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

Feb 4 11 18 25 mch 3 feb 4 11 18 25 mch 3

C EORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S
I office, February 3, 1888.—J. Carroll Payne, administrator of Maria Reese, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

I the Alaway Ordinary.

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S
office, February 3, 1889.—William D. Little has applied for letters of guardianship of the pers n and property of May E. Ashley, lunai: This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, feb 4 11 18 25 meh 3
Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, COURT OF Ordinary, Chambers, February 3, 1888—The appraisers appointed upon application of Sallie K. May, widow of Edwin F. May, for a twelve months support for herself and minor children having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next March term of this court, why said application should not be granted.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary. e granted. feb 4 11 18 25 mch 3

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. ORDINARY'S Office, February 3, 1888.—Josiah P. Chisoim has applied for letters of administration de bouls non nendente lite on the estate of Martha B. Coisoim deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary. feb 4 11 18 25 meh 3

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S of office, February 3d, 1882.—Marthajl. Mulligan has applied for letters of administration on the estate of William B. Mulligan, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March next, else letters will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. GALHOUN, Ordinary. CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, February 3d, 1883.—Frank M. Potts, guardian of Frank Potts and Fanning Potts, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on for before the first Monday in March next, why said guardian should be discharged from said trust.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

feb4 11 18 25 meh3 CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, February 3, 1882—C. J. Simmons, administrator of Mary A. Hoyle, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to fale their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

[February Ordinary Ordinary

feb 4 11 18 25 mch 3

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S

Toffice, February 3d, 1888.—John Domini, administrator of D. August Domini, represents that
he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust,
and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause,
if any they can, on or before the first Monday in
May next, why said administrator should not be
discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN,
febt law3m

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CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S of office, February 3, 1888.—Josiah P. Chtsoim has applied for letters of administration on the estate of willis P. Chisoim, deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March, next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, feb 4 sat.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARYS

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Of office, February 3, 1888.—Nancy E. Pittman, administratrix of Richard A. Pittman, represents that she has fully discharged the duties of said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said administratrix should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, feb 4 sat

Geb 4 sat

Ordinary.

GEORGIA. FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S

Office, February 3, 1888.—Rebecea E. Chisolm
and C. V. Goodwyne have applied for letters of
guardianship of the person of Elizabeth L. Chisolm,
minor, under the age of fourteen years. This is,
therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March next, else letters will then be
granted said applicants as applied for.

M. L. CALHOUN,

feb 4 sat

Ordinary

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, February 3, 1888.—John M. Holbrook, guardian of James H. Holbrook, minor, has applied for leave to sell the land of said minor. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

Seb 4 sat

Geb 4. sat

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY. ORDINARY'S

Office, February 3, 1888. E. M. Roberts has appened for letters of guardianship of the property of
Earnest A.. Robert E., May E., and Waldo Finch,
minors under the age of fourteen years. This is,
therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first
Monday in March next, else letters will then be
grant said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

Geb 4 11 18 25 mch 3

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S

office, February 3, 1888—J. Carroll Payne, administrator of Maria Reese, represents that he has
fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and
prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to
notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any
they can, on or before the first Monday in May next,
why said administrator should not be discharged
from said trust.

f:b4 law4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, February 3, 1888.—William D. Little has applied for letters of guardinaship of the perse n and property of May E. Ashley, lunair. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their eldections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, feb 4 11 18 25 mch 3. Ordinary,

CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, COURT OF Ordinary, Chambers, February 3, 1888.—The appraisers appointed upon application of Sallie K. May, widow of Edwin F. May, for a twelve months support for herself and minor children having filed their return, all persons concerned are hereby cited to show cause, if any they have, at the next March term of this court, why said application should not be granted.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

feb 4 11 18 25 meh 3

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S

George February 3d, 1888.—Marthall, Mulligan
has applied for letters of administration on the estate of William B. Mulligan, deceased. This is,
therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March next, else letters will then be granted
said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

lawaw feb 1 11 18 25 meh 3

(EORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S office, February 3d, 1888,—Frank M. Potts, guardian of Frank Potts and Fanning Potts, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned, show cause, if any they can, on for before the first Monday in March next, why said guardian hot to to discharged from said tust.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary febt 11 18 25 meb3

feb 4 11 18 25 mch 3

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feb 4 11 18 25 mch 3

HLESINGER. -TO THE SUPE-

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

Cleokola, Fulton County. Ordinary.

Cleokola, Fulton County. Ordinary.

Cleokola, Fulton County. Ordinary.

I office, February 3, 1888.—J. L. Kennedy, administrator of F. A. Morris, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary. business of such n the state and ners pray that it nch offices, and and exercise its n and without the

ULBERSON. ers' Attorneys TRONG, C. S. C. ORDINARY'S aid applicant, as CALHOUN, Ordinary.

LANTS RY, SOUTHERN s; large, red al-ly; is great mar CEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S O'Dince, February 3, 1888.—Josiah P. Chisolm has applied for letters of administration de bonis non bendente litte on the estate of Martha B. Caisolm deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March next, else letters will then be granted axid applicant, as applied for. W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

EXINGTON, KY.

C EORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S

J office, February 3, 1888—C. J. Simmons, administrator of Mary A. Høyle, deceased, has applied for leave to sell the land of said deceased. This is, therefore, to notify all concerned to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in March next, else leave will then be granted said applicant, as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary. GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Coffice, February 3d, 1888.—John Domini, administrator of D. August Domini, represents that he nas fully discharged the duties of his said trust, and prays for letters of dismission. This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in May next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said trust. W. L. CALHOUN, DYES

of the Heart, Crames, Lameness, Stiffness or Weakness of the Joints or Muscles, Severe Aches, Pains and Stitches, Indomenation, and all maladies for which Porous Plasters, Liniments, Mcdicated Olis, Salves, Ointments and Lotions have been found useful. Peware of initiations and worthless substitutes that may be overed. Ask for at HEN. - BEST -PLASTER! AVOID

ofered. Ask for a BEN-SON'S PLASTER," and IMITATION Stake no substitute under care similar to "CAP CINE" or any other name deci-tues thur sat wky top col n r m

BENSON'S

IS THE

For Localized Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Fleurisy, Lung and Chest Difficulties, Backache, Spina and Hip Disease, Lumbago, Sprains, Kidney and Liver Affections, Nervous Action of the Heart, Grames, Lamess, Stiffuses of Westner,

The best and surest Remedy for Cure o all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipatio ous Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

SHEKL

It is pleasant to the taste, tones up the system, restores and preserves health. It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young. s a Blood Purifier it is superior to all hers. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle

LUMBER!

LONG LEAF

FLOORING, CEILING,

WEATHERBOARDING,

SHINGLES LATHS, MOULDINGS, ETC.

HUDSON & DOBBS,

Cor. Hunter St. & CentralRR. TELEPHONE 1040.

A NEW BOOK

CABBAG

Although actually worth many dollars to growers, a copy will be mailed free to any person who will send two stamps and the address of three or more extensive cabbage, Cauliflower or Celery growers. Address ISAAC TILLINGHAST, feb3—d&wklm La Plume, Lack'a Co., Pa.



FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. PETER LYNCH,

95 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, - - GEORGIA,

Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors. and Ammunition; Pistois and Cartinages; also rieta and Garden Seeds in their seasons; Glass and Crockeryware, Boots and Shoes, and many other goods too numerous to mention. A perfect Variety Store, Terms cash. Prices as low as the lowest. PETER LYNCH.

Important to the Traveling Public and Others.

THE NEW RICHARDS HOUSE, Birmingham, Ala.

Is NOW BEING CONDUCTED UNDER THE auspices of Mr. Frank Sharp, assignee, who will personally see that guests are cared for, while it remains under his control. At the same time he would call the attention of hotel men to the opportunity of renting one of the best furnished and most desirable hotels in the south. Address

ASSIGNEE, Birmingham.

A little higher in price, but of unrivalled quality.



POLITICAL POINTS.

Gossip About the Outlook in Georgia.

Eveything Very Quiet in Whitfield-Candi dates from Campbell-Dots from Dawson.

DALTON, Ga., February 17 .- [Special.]-Polities in Whitfield county as yet are extremely quiet. No dxcitement is noticed. Your correspondent has been feeling around for the past few days trying to gather all the political sentiment afloat. From all observations and indications gathered, we are destined to get warmed up soon.

Colonel Wm. C. Glenn, present member from Whitfield, has signified his willingness to serve the dear people one more term. Colonel Glenn has made a reputation which few young men of this age can achieve. His course in the last legislature, while citicized by some, was able, aggressive and important. His fa-mous "Glenn bill," which the northern press has so famously commented upon, has given him a national reputation. His opponents, whoever they may be, if any, will find him

very strong with his people yet.

We hear it mentioned that Mr. D.

J. Oxford will be a candidate for the legislature. Mr. Oxford is one of Whittield's foremost citizens, and would make an interesting race. The friends of Paul B. Trammell are urging him to serve the people in next general assembly, while Dr. F. A. Rausshenburg is prominently spoken of for the same place. It would appear from this that when the companion occurs are accounted. when the campaign opens a warm time will be

when the campaign opens a warm time will be looked for.

The friends of Colonel W. K. Moore are circulating a paper requesting him to allow his name to go before the convention as state senator to represent the 43d senatorial district, which embraces Whitfield, Murray and Gordon counties. As it is Whitfield's time to name the senator from the 43d district, there will no doubt be a scramble for the nomination. Colonel Sam Berry is prominently spoken of for the position, also Mr. Sam Fields, and Dr.J.C.Bivings. Each of the above named gentlemen would make a brilliant record in the senate. There is a strong calling for Colonel I. E. Shumate, of this place, for congress. He is very strong in Whitfield, Murray, Walker, Catoosa, Dade and Gordon counties. Colonel Tom R. Jones is also prominently spoken of as a candidate for congressional honors from the seventh district. From all indications Congressman Clements will meet

dications Congressman Clements will meet with strong opposition, if he concludes to go into the convention again. Colonel R. J. McCamy is enthusiastically spoken of as judge. Whitfield will stand by Governor Gordon for next term in the executive chair. for next term in the executive chair. for next term in the executive chair.

Grover Cleveland is already nominated and elected to the presidency by his many Whitfield county admirers.

If the mad dog scare don't grow to an alarming shape you may look for the political caldron from north Georgia to begin to bubble very excitingly before the roses begin to bloom.

Campbell's Candidates.

FAIRBURN, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]— Verylittle is being said in this countyin regard to the approaching elections, and but two or three men have publicly announced themselves as candidates. Hon. M. P. Harvey will not be a candidate for reelection to the house of repre-sentatives.

candidate for reflection to the holds of representatives.

J. J. Beall who ran on the independent ticket in opposition to Mr. Harvey, the democratic nominee in the election of 1886, we are informed, has again announced himself a candidate for that office. Mr. J. F. Bailey has also publicly announced himself as a candidate.

The many friends of Colonel Rush Irwin, a The many friends of Colonel Rush Irwin, a gentleman of culture and a prominent farmer, are urging him to enter the race, but it is not absolutely certain that he will consent to do so. Also, Judge W. W. Fleyd, a prominent merchant of Palmetto, is spoken of as a probable candidate. There is some talk of a candidate entering the field on the prohibition issue, but we think it hardly probable.

Under the rotation system it is Campbell's time to choose the senator, and while there have been no announcements, it is generally

have been no announcements, it is generally supposed that Colonel L. S. Roan will be the man chosen. man chosen.

Colonel Roan is one of the ablest and most popular attorneys in the county. He has never offered for office but once before, and then at the earnest solicitation of his friends.

His name was before the convention of 1882, His name was before the convention of 1882, which met for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the lower house. After balloting all day without effecting a nomination and just at the moment when a split in the convention was inevitable, he, for the sake of harmony, with that self-sacrificing spirit and devotion to his party, born only of a true democrat, instructed his friends to withdraw his new from the convention and

true democrat, instructed his friends to withdraw his name from the convention and nominate his opponent by acclamation, which was done. His conduct on that occasion added many to his already long list of friends, and we predict that the opponent who defeats him before the senatorial convention in case he becomes a candidate will have a "hard road to

We have heard the name of Hon. Levi Bal-We have heard the name of Hon. Levi Ballard also mentioned as a probable candidate for senator, but know nothing definite.

Colonel T. W. Latham has announced himself as a candidate for the judgeship of the Coweta circuit. It is not known whether Judge Harris will be a candidate for re-election or net, but in case he is, while it is reasonable to suppose this county will favor Colonel Latham, not only because of his popularity, but because he is a county man, he has many warm friends here who would be pleased arity, but because he is a county man, he has many warm friends here who would be pleased to see him re-elected. The people of this county are well pleased with Judge Stewart's course in congress, and will heartily indorse him as his own successor.

Political Dots from Dawson. DAWSONVILLE, Ga., February 17.—[Special.] There is no excitement prevailing in this DAWSONVILLE, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]
There is no excitement prevailing in this county at present over the race for representative. "Feelers" are probably put out and a strong effort is made occasionally to bring about a "solicitation." There are no open issues made in the race here, but the "caucus" and "obligating" is generally brought in secretly. A man from the mountains in the person of B. A. Crane is thought to be a candidate for legislative honors, and aside from this nothing is known by your correspondent. The superior court will convene here the first Monday in March, and there will probably be some light on the question.

By the rotation system, Lumpkin will name the senator from this district, and to spring the question puts us to guessing. No man has been named for that position yet to the knowledge of this writer. Of course, the people in this county have a preference among the Lumpkin men, and we could name some that would receive a large share of Dawson's support.

would receive a large share of Dawson's support.

For congressman from this district, it is the opinion that Hon. Allen D. Candler will receive the largest share of the support of the democratic party of any candidate yet named. Mr. Candler has many friends in this section, and his way of doing business and granting favors to those who opposed him, as well as to his best friends, has drawn the hearts of the people toward him, and those who were his strongest enemies during his contest with Emory Speer, are his staunchest friends. Our people have for him not only a strong admiration for his firmness and ability, but a deep and abiding affection for him. Judge Lester is loved by many of our people, and is looked upon by them as being a learned and able jurist and a Christian gentleman, and it is hoped by many that both these men will not remain in the race.

Thomas County Political Talk.

Thomasville, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]
It is impossible to say yet who will be the next representative from this county, or the next senator from this district. Our county is alive to the fact that this is to be a big political year, and that only good men should be sent to the legislature. It is hoped that men of that class will make the race, and be vigorously pushed by their friends. Hons. S. G. McLendon and P. J. Franklin, members of the last house, are both popular, and can doubtless return if they offer for re-election, but it is probable that one of them, at least, will not run again. Mr. A. T. MacIntyre, Jr., has been mentioned as a probable candidate, but there have been no authoritative announcements. If Mr. MacIntyre is a candidate he will stand an excellent

chance to be elected. He is able, popular and ranks high as a lawyer. With a clear judicial mind—firm, fearless and upright, he would make a representative to whom the best interests of the county could be very safely entrusted. No information can yet be given as to the next senator from the seventh district, but it is safe to say he will be a good man. No opposition to Congressman Turner has yet been developed, and it is doubtful if there will be. Judge A. H. Hansell will have no opposition for judge, but Solicitor-General D. W. Rountree will be opposed by Mr. Alexander R. Jones of this city.

Spalding County Salad.

GRIFFIN, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—The "politician from Spalding" has not thawed sufficiently to come out of winter quarters and, therefore, the "slate" has not been made. The weather has to get warm enough to make sitting on the curbstones and dry goods boxes comfortable before the pot begins to boil in this county.

mig on the curostenes and dry goods boxes confortable before the pot begins to boil in this county.

That things in the "camp" will be lively, goes without saying, for when did Spalding ever have a race that was not lively.

The conservative element would like to see a compromise of this kind made, as Spalding has the naming of the senator for this district this time, both the puchibitionists and anties could have a representative, one in the house and the other in the senate, as there will hardly be any legislation on the liquor question in the next house this would be a fortunate arrangement, if it could be made. But no such good luck can happen. Other issues will be sprung and too many men will want to go to the legislature to accomplish the above arrangement.

No candidate has coverly appropried as yet.

go to the legislature to accomplish the above arrangement.

No candidate has openly announced as yet, but rumor whispers that Colonel David J. Bailey, the patriarch of the last house, would not be adverselto again answering the roll when Spalding's name is called. That the Hon. Frank Flynt, who so faithfully and ably represented this county in the house in 1884-5, and who was crowded out of the last race, has his eye on the senate.

It said that Colonel T. W. Thurman is secretly working up a little boom for himself that will put him in the race for a seat in the house. Some of Colonel F. D. Dismuke's friends insist that when the time comes he will be found on the right side of an important issue that it will be hard to beat him down should he offer his name.

Hon. E. W. Hammond, the popular and efficient ordinary, it is said, would not object to being named as senator from this district, and he may be in the race.

Henry T. Patterson, of Sunnyside, has had

and he may be in the race.

Henry T. Patterson, of Sunnyside, has had the legislative bee buzzing in his hat for a long time, and so has John H. Mitchell, of Cobin, and they both may loom up when the time comes as the representatives of the farming element, [and ask for recognition at the hands of the party.

of the party.

One of the strongest men yet mentioned is a young lawyer of recognized ability, of indomitable energy and very popular with the masses. He answers to the name of Colonel N. M. Collens, and would trouble the waters if he gives his convent to his friends to yes his rame. his consent to his friends to use his name.

It will not be long before the bell taps calling the starters to the string, when the line will be drawn and the issues defined, and The CONSTITUTION will have a full report from every quarter-pole during the race.

Our people seem to be taking very little interest in the question of the repeal of the "internal revenue." No crystalizing of opinion has been formed as yet. The people will likely be divided on the question and will hardly take sides until the names of members to the legislature are made. his consent to his friends to use his name

Hon. John D. Stewart, our immediate representative in congress is at home for a few days on private business. Spalding county is justly proud of the strong stand Judge Stewart is taking in Washington, and most favorable comments are received here from all over the district heartly indorsing him.

IF IT WAS POSSIBLE TO GO THROUGH LIFE without once taking a cold, many of the minor, and not a few of the more serious ills of life would be avoided. But since it is idle to hope for so happy an exemption, it is well to remember that Dt. Jayne's Expectorant is a sure curative for Coughs and Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Death of a London Clerk from a Penholder in His Brain. From the London Times.

From the London Times.

On Friday Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, the coroner for the eastern division of Middlesex, held an inquiry at the London hospital, Whitechapel, respecting the death of Moses Raphael, aged 32, a commercial traveler, lately residing at 100 St. Paul's road, Bromley-by-Bow, who died on the previous day in the above hospital. Moses Davis, of the Stanley house, Bow, identified the body as that of his brother-in-law. The deceased has been in witness' employ for a number of years.

About six weeks ago he complained of pains in his head, and also of shivers. Dr. Fordham was called in to see him, and gave an opinion that deceased was suffering from bronchitis.

ms nead, and also of shivers. Dr. Fordnam was called in to see him, and gave an opinion that deceased was suffering from bronchitis. He ordered spirits to be applied to the head, which was done, but the pain still continued, and eventually it was decided to remove him to the hospital. Until the last few weeks the deceased had been in apparently good health. He was a wonderful brain worker, and had kept a set of books most accurately.

Henry Muir Doyle, house surgeon attached to the London hospital, stated that he received the deceased on his admission. He appeared drowsy, and complained of a pain in

appeared drowsy, and complained of a pain in his head. He continued in that state until the his head. He continued in that state until the 10th instant, but appeared quite clear-headed and rational. On the 10th symptoms of appoplexy appeared, and the deceased expired at 12 o'clock the same night. Witness said that since the death he had made a most searching examination of the head and brain. On openexamination of the head and brain. On open-ing the former he discovered an abscess in the brain. It was about the size of a turkey's egg and had evidently been there some time. On removing the abscess from the base of the brain a penholder and nib were found probrain a penholder and nib were found pro-truding from the top of the right orbital plate. The pen was exceedingly sharp, and together with the holder measured nearly 3 inches. This had produced the abscess, and the abscess had produced death. The holder and nib were of the ordinary kind generally used in schools, and they must have entered the brain by way of the right eye or through the right part of the pose. There was meridence to show how of the right eye or through the right part of the nose. There was no evidence to show how long they had been in the brain, but it was probable that they had been in there for a considerable time, as the bone had grown over them, and it was with difficulty that they were separated. He had examined the eye, but had failed to detect any injury. It was, however, quite possible for such a thing to enter beneath the lid of the open eye, and the wound to heal up, showing no sign of the entry. The widow of the deceased man was called in, and said that her husband never mentioned to her anything about being hurt by a pen. The coroner said that the case was the most extraordinary that had ever come before him. The jury found that the deceased had died from an abscess on the brain, caused by a foreign substance, but how the substance got into the brain there was no evidence to show.

The "Exposition Universelle de l'art Culi naire" awarded the highest honors to ANGOS TURA BITTERS as the most efficacious stimulant to excite the appetite and to keep the digestive organs in good order. Ask for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons, and beware of imitations.

Great, Just and Kind. From the LaGrange Reporter. From the LaGrange Reporter.

The Reporter would be glad to see Hon. W.
A. Little elevated to the supreme bench of
Georgia. He is an able lawyer and the ermine would fit his shoulders admirably. His
heart is great and kind, and his judgments
would be just

Try Carter's Little Nerve Pills for any cas of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market. In vials at 25 cents.

A New Orange.

From the Bartow, Fla., Advan ce-Courier. Two years ago Captain Hughes inserted the bud of a bearing sweet orange into a lemon root, and a few days since we sampled the fruit which is delicious. The oranges are rough and unattractive on the outside, but of fine flavor, and exceptionally rich and juicy. Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back, and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

CROCKERY, BASKETS, NOVELTIES, ETC.

Right at the Bottom.

THE CREAT CLEARING SALE

THOMAS & JETER 100 Whitehall Street.

Room must be made for their immense spring stock, which will ar rive in a few days. Now is the time to get your goods at rock bottom prices. This live firm has concluded to sell off their present stock at the lowest possible cash price. They have a large assortment of the very finest Crockery, such as Tea, Dinner and Bed Room Sets, and are offering them low down. Their Tureens, Deep Dishes, Plates and other lines of Crockery, will also be sold at most reasonable figures.

Baskets World Without End

In all varieties and styles-just like everything else, right at the bottom

BRUSHES AND COMBS

Of every kind so low that it is difficult to keep from buying them. They must go too this week, and the wholesale merchanls here and elsewhere will do well to consult our prices.

ALL KINDS OF CUTLERY

Both Table and Pocket, at prices lower than the lowest. Be on hand and see for yourself.

GLASSWARE

in the newest and most fashionable designs must be sold now. Lamps and all lamp goods, as well as any other kind of glassware, will be sold at

STATIONERY

So low as to actually eclipse ano other quotation on the market. Well the truth of it is, they have everything. We give you a partial list of the few things they will close out this week. Now, read every one of them and see if there is not something you want.

Slate pencils,

Here they are: Noah's ark, Lap boards, Wash boards, O. G. buckets, Well buckets, Butter buckets, Cedar buckets. Market baskets. Clothes baskets, Lunch baskets, Fancy baskets, Feed baskets, Delivery baskets, Laundry baskets, Office baskets. Work baskets, Fruit baskets, Pass books, Story books, Picture books. Pocket books, A B C books, Parlor brooms, Hearth brooms, Whisk brooms, Street brooms, Stable brooms, Ceiling Brooms, Paint brushes. Whitewash brushes, Horse brushes, Shoe brushes, Nail brushes. Scrub brushes. Hair brushes. Tooth brushes, Shaving brushes, Clothes brushes, Counter brushes. Window brushes, Dusting brushes, Floor brushes, Stove brushes. Wooden bowls, Lamp burners, School bags, Paper bags,

Bath bricks.

Paint boxes,

Rubber balls

Collar buttons.

Blacking, Blueing,

Cuff buttons,

Tea bells.

Base balls,

Checker boards,

Work boxes, Full line crockery, Cooking crocks, Comp. line cutlery, Playing cards, Dressing combs, Fine combs. Tuck combs. Round combs, Curry combs, Oil cans, Barrel covers, Lamp chimneys, Cologne, Checkers Feather dusters, Paper dusters. Wool dusters, Butter dishes, Shoe dressing, Shoe daubers. Dippers, Dolls, Drums, Writing desks, Dominoes, Envelopes, Extracts, Forks, Glassware, Looking glasses, Starch gloss, Broom holders, French harps, Tack hammers, Musical instruments, Ink. Jumping Jacks, Jewelry, Knives and forks, Pocket knives. Kites, Clothes lines, Butter ladles, Butter moulds, Potato mashers. Splash mats, Matches, Marbles, Lamps, Lanterns, Needles, Red C Oil. Lamp oils, Clay pipes, Briar pipes,

Stove polish, Steak pounders, Tooth picks, Manilla paper, Rag paper, Straw paper, Writing paper, Writing pens, Buck purses, Dust pans, Rules, Tea spoons, Toilet soap, Toilet sets, Glass sets, China sets, Ink stands, Match safes. Cigar splits, Slates, Snuff. Sponges, Cotton twine. Paper twine, Rat traps, Mouse traps, Bread trays, Knife trays, Butter tubs, Cedar tubs, O G Tubs, Tacks, Toys, Tops, Vases, Violins, Applewood pipes, Lamp wicks, Clothes pins,

Prize packages, Broom racks, Towel roller, Tumping rope Baby rattlers, Table spoons, Mustard spoons, Wood spoons, Lemon squeezers, Laundry soap, Castile soap, Chamois skins, Toy bank safes, Lamp shades, Butter spader, Violin strings, Starch, Scissors, Shears, Sifters, Tinware, thimbles, Sealing wax, Boys' wagons,

This is a new firm. It is composed of L. P. Thomas, Jr., and W. L. Jeter. Both of these gentlemen have been brought up in the business, and know it for all it is worth. Mr. Jeter, who has active manage ment of the firm, is favorably and well known throughout the south For eleven years he was connected with the firm of Crane, Boylston & Co., and for the last four years with the Exposition Cotton mills. Mr. I. M. Raysor, who is the able assistant of Mr. Jeter, has been in the business for many years, and anyone who has in the last few years patronized the store at 100 Whitehall know him. The goods that are here offered for sale are standard, and you will do well to go and examine them. They are marked low down to make

Lead pencils

room for the large spring stock. THOMAS & JETER,

100 Whi'ehall Street.

FIFTY PRETTY

THAT IS WHAT A CONSTITUTION REPRE-SENTATIVE FOUND

In the Second Sto y of G. E. Johnson's Candy

Factory Yesterday Evening. The girls were the boarding pupils of the Sunny South Female Seminary, and your humble servant never saw the like of sweetness before in his life. Girls and candy; candy

and girls. Well, it was a treat to be there, a treat for all. The candy a treat for the girls, and the girls a treat for the Constitution representative. And then there was Mr. G.

E. Johnson, the owner of that great candy establishment, and he was doing his best to explain to the young ladies the process of candy manufacturing. These Sunny South girls appreciated his kindness and his candy. While he was talking to them we caught a few of his remarks, and they deserve the attention of every buyer in the whole country. He told those pretty girls that he made only the purest candy, and that there was no adulteration whatever in his goods. Well, anybody. who knows him knows that to be a fact. If you want pure candies, we strongly and freely recommend G. E. Johnson. You are invited, like these girls, to go and see for yourself, and then, after seeing it manufactured you will know it is a fact. Mr. Johnson further said that he had been doing a fine business ever since he moved to his new factory, and that even now, in the very dullest season of the year he is more than five thousand pounds behind his orders and that his hands are on double duty and have been so for several days. These facts are worth noticing. There is something he has or does that gives merit to the products of his factory. He is in the first place a specialist. He manufactures candies and does not try to make everything that is usually sold in a confectionery and grocery store. Then another thing, he makes his goods out of the very best quality of sugar, and does not adulterate it in the least. Mr. Johnson says if there is anything that has given him a hold on the public in addition to his square dealing, it is the purity of his goods and the close margin at which they are sold. One of the young ladies, and the prettiest one, too, asked Mr. Johnson if he sold many of his goods in this city and in the south. Yes, indeed, said the proprie-

tor, we have quite a number of

drummers out all the time and we sell our goods all over the south. I am over five thousand pounds behind my orders right now. O, yes, when the public once becomes acquainted with my goods it is no tronble at all to sell them. I conduct a retail business and am able to give the public the freshest and purest candies made. I do not palm off old stuff that has been able to find no sale for fresh candies. In fact I keep no old stock, for all my goods are sold by the time they are manufactured. That is saying a great deal but it is the truth and a truth in which I rejoice very much. I make all kinds of candies, stick, and the numerous other varieties that are found in the market. Caromels seem to be the favorite with the ladies. They are the most popular, I see, with the school girls. A good caromel is candy in its purest state, and I suppose this purity had some weight and help to make them popular. Chocolate is also a favorite with some. In fact, chocolate cream drops are quite popular with most everybody. There is a trade, however, that likes peanut candy, and more of it is sold than any other kind. We sell goods everywhere almost, but sell more peanut candy in the South than anywhere else. To make a long story short, ali my candies are good. I make them good, and guarantee them to be good, and they have got to be good. That as I said before is the "cream in the cocoanut." The young ladies, after an interesting talk with Mr. Johnson, bade him good evening, and as they left the factory you could plainly see it was with great reluctancethere was candy in it. One thing is fixed. It is that Mr. Johnson has over fifty young lady friends more than he had the day before, and that they will join the public in saying that Mr. G. E. Johnson is a Pure Candy Maker. His factory is at 51 W. Alabama St.

CENTRAL RAILROAD. WESTERN AND ATLANTIC MARGES 7.50 a m 70 Chattanogas 7.50 a m 70 Chattanogas 1.40 p m 70 Chattanogas 1.50 p m 70 Chattanogas 1. ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

From Montgiry®. 3 50 a m To Montgomery® 2 (0 p m

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Montgiry®... 1 25 p m To Montgomery® 1,0 50 pm

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

From Augusta®... 6 30 a m To Augusta®... 8 00 a m

Covington®. 7 55 a m To Decatur... 9 00 a m

Decatur... 10 15 a m To Clarkston... 2 10 p m

Augusta®... 1 60 p m To Augusta®... 2 45 p m

Clarkston... 2 20 p m To Covington... 6 15 p m

Augusta®... 4 55 p m To Augusta®... 9 60 p m

Mugusta®... 4 55 p m To Augusta®... 9 00 p m

Decatur... 4 55 p m To Augusta®... 9 00 p m PIEDMONT AIR-LINE. (Richmond and Danville Railroad,) GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILROAD. Starkville...6 15 a 1a To Birming'm* ...1 25 pm Tallapoosa...5 16 a m To Tallapoosa......5 00'pm Birm g'm .5 45 p m To Starkville.....11 00 pm

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THE INSTITUTION ENTERS UPON ITS FIFTY first session October 12, 1887, with enlarged aculty and increased facilities. For catalogues and information write to first ISAAC S. HOPKINS, President.

FOR LEASE. THE ATLANTIC HOTEL,

MOREHEAD CITY, N. C. COCATED IMMEDIATELY ON THE ATLANTIC Ocean, and one of the most delightful Summer

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An elegant hall is being built by the Teachers' Assembly, which insures their meeting every year. This alone will pay all rents and bring to Morehead in June thousands of people before any other Summer Resort has a guest. in June thousands of people of the state of the state of the sa guest.

I shall be pleased to correspond with any hotel man who has the ability to handle a thousand grests.

G. W. BLACKNALL,
Raleigh, N. C.

Finance and Commerce. Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, February 17, 1888.
New York exchange buying at par and solling at

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock NEW YORK, February 17 .- The stock market

NEW YORK, February 11.—Inc. stock makes was not only much more active today, but also displayed more real strength than has been seen in many weeks, for which reported settlement of the Reading strike was a special cause, the prospect of settlement of strike had strengthening effect on the entire list, though it did not respond to news, but bulls looked upon settlement as likely to give a much needed stimulus to speculation, and large buying resulted in heavy business and a decided advance. The feature of early dealings was centered on buying of Lake Shore, and the entire list moved up slightly, but unfavorable reports from the west sagged the market off a little. When the report of sagged the market off a little. When the report of the Reading strike was received the market immediately became active and somewhat excited, the trading in Reading assuming enormous proportions, while stock steadily advanced. Later buying halted on a contradictory report, but confidence was soon restored and buying again began. Attention then was turned to the rest of the list, and everything moved up on a largely increased business, Lackawanne, Lake Shore, St Paul and Western links being the most conspicuous. There was ness, Lackawanne, Lake Shore, St Paul and West-ern Union teing the most conspicuous. There was heavy purchasing by insiders in the last named stock, which was accompanied by the rumor that jostal and united lines had been bought. There was considerable covering of shorts in the after noon, with an uneasy feeling that there may be some further developments tomorrow aiding in the movement. The first prices' generally showed ad-vances over last night's closing figures of from one-eighth and three-eighths, and the advantage was further increased in first hour, but the market eighth and three-eighths, and the advantage was further increased in first hour, but the market further drifted into its usual dullness and prices sagged a little, Reading took the lead toward noon, however, and the entire list responded, and it was not till near 2 p. m. that a halt was called. Some slight reaction occurred, but buying was again good in the last hour, and the market closed quiet but firm to strong at about the best figures of the day. The total day's business amounted to 159,000 shares, of which 42,000 were in Reading. There was only of which 143,000 were in Reading. There was only one weak spot in the market, which was Fort Worth an 1 Denyer, which is 1½ per cent lower this evening, but Reading advanced 2, Missouri Pacific 1½, Jersey Central 1½, Richanold and West Point preferred, Manhattan and Lake Shore, each, 1 per cent, and the state feeting a vector of the state of the state

Fxchange dull but firm at 4851/@487. Money easy at 2@21% closing offered at 31%. Subtreasury balances: Coin \$130,017,000; currency, \$11,879,000. Governments dull but steady to firm: 4s 125%; 41% 107%.

| State bonds entirely neelected. | Ala. Class A 2 to 5. | 1684 N. O. Prac. Let. | do. Class B 8s. | 114 | N. Y. Central | N. Y. Central | N. C. 6s. | 1212 | Norfolk & W'n pre. | 1212 | Norfolk & W'n pre. | 1212 | Northern Pacific. | do. preferred. | do. preferred. | do. preferred. | Norfolk & W'n prins settlement 6s. | 69½ | Reading. | Norfolk & Wirginia 6s. | 48 | Rich. & Alleghany. | Nirginia consols. | 40 | Richmond & Dan. | Chesap'ke & Ohlo. | 32 | Rich. & W. P. Ter'l. | State bonds entirely neglected. Del. & Lack...

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE

Net receipts for the week ending today 86,180 bales against 99,000 bales last week, and against 86,221 bales for the corresponding week last year; exports corresponding week last year; stock 883,181 bales, against 861,635 bales for the same time last year. Be'ow we give the opening and closing qu

of cotton futures in New	York today:	
	Opening.	Closing.
February	10.49@10.51	10.51@10.5
March	10.58@10.59	10.57@10.5
April	10.64@	10.62@10.6
May	10.70 @ 10.71	10.69@ 10.7
June	10.77@	10.75@10.7
July	10.78@	10.77@10.7
August	10,80@	10.79@10.8
September	10. 0@10.33	10.31@10.3
October		9.97@ 9.9
November		9.85@ 9.8
December	0.84@ 9.87	9.85@ 9.8
Closed weak; sales 71.40	00 bales.	
Local-Cotton steady;	middling C3/c	CONTROL SERVING
The following is our	table of rece	ints and shin
ents for today:		her turn purib
	EIPTS.	
By wagon		. 57
Air-line Railroad		. 6
C		

Central Railroad.... Western and Atlantic Railroad.... West Point Railroad..... East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad... Georgia Pacific Railroad... A. and F 128 Receipts previously. 100,487

Grand total.... 100,56 Total.... 89,288

10,580 Stock on hand .. Showing an increase of... Receipts since September 1 ... Same time last year... Showing a decrease of

NEW YORK, February 17—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today: Ner receipts at all United States ports. Nor receipts at all United States
Same time last year...
Showling a decrease...
Showling a decrease...
Showling an increase...
Exports for the week.
Same time last year...
Showling a decrease...
Total exports to date...
Same time last year...
Showling a decrease...
Showling a decrease...
Showling a decrease...
Showling a decrease...
Stock at all United States ports.
Same time last year... Same time last year.
Showing an increase.
Stock at interior towns.
Same time last year.
Showing an increase.

NEW YORK, (February 17—The following are the total net receipts of cotion at all United States ports since September 1, 1887: New York... Newport News

NEW YORK, February 17—C. L. Green & Co., in their report on cotton futures today, say: A very tired sort of market continues, and the history of the past two or three days has been repeated, assisted by a few orders from the south. The bulls bid up February short notices early in the day, and succeeded in adding a point or two to quotations, but as soon the demand started the market set back again and more than lost the early gain, with an easy tone more than lost the early gain, with an easy tone somewhat intensified by slightly adverse advices both from abroad and from the south. Liverpool lacked character, and the plantation movement, as revised for the week, was so heavy that operators for a rise could extract no comfort therefrom, and the close found prices a fraction above last evening, with the tone slack.

By Telegraph. By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, February 17—12:15 p. m.—Cotton

steady and in fair demand; middling uplands 5 u-to,
middling Orleans 5½; sales 1,000 bales; speculation
and export 1,000; receipts 19,000; American 16,000;
uplands low middling clause February and March
delivery 5 :36-6; March and April delivery 5 :36-6; yellow 1,000;
April and May delivery 5 8-8-8; May and June delivery 5 10-64; June and July delivery 5 41-64; July and
August delivery 5 43-64; August and September delivery 5 48-64; Tutures opened steady,
Weekly—Sales 65,000; American 43,000; speculation 6,200; export 4,500; actual export 5,500; Import
90,000; American 66,000; stock 8:2 000. American
665,000; aloat 217,000; American 191,000.
LIVERPOOL, February 17—2:00 p. m.—Sales of Amer-

605,000; aloat 217,000; American 191,000. LIVERPOOL, February 17—2:00p. m.—Salesot American 7,100 bales; uplands low mddling clause February delivery 53-64, sellers; February and March delivery 53-64, sellers; March and April delivery 53-64, sellers; March and April delivery 53-64, sellers; May and June delivery 5 39-64, buyers; June and July delivery 5 41-64, buyers; July and August delivery 5 48-64, sellers; August and September 5 43-64, buyers; futures dull.

5 43-64, fellers; August and September 5 43-64, buyers; futures dull.
LIVERPOOL, February 17-4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 5 35-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 35-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5 36-64, sulvers; April and May delivery 5 38-64, value; April and May delivery 5 38-64, value; August and September delivery 5 43-64, value; Gutures closed steady.
NEW YORK, February 17-Cotton quiet; sales 81 bales; middling uplands 19½; imiddling Orleans 10½; net receipts 906; gross 3,456; consolidated net receipts 15,182; gexports to Great Britain 4,489; to France 3,955; to continent 1,851; stock 271,653.
Weekly-Net receipts 5,638; gross 35,570; exports to Great Britain 12,986; to France 470; to continent 2,446; orwarded 9,011; sales 790; to spinners 609.
GALVESTON, February 17-Cotton firm; middling

• GALVESTON, February 17—Cotton firm; middling 9 15-16; net receipts 505 bales; gross 505; sales 555

stock 29,693.
Weekly—Net recelpts 6,574; gross 6,574; saies 4,336; exports coastwise 6,721.
NORFOLK, February 17—Cotton steady; middling 10 1-16; net receipts 412 bales; gross-412; stock 36,377; 10 1-16; het receipts 412 baies; gros-412; stock 3,37; sales -,
Weekly—Net receipts 4,910; gross 4,910; sales 4,289;
exports to continent 1,400; coastwise 6,532.
BALTIMORE, February 17—Cotton nominal; middling 10½; net receipts none bales; gross 186; sales
-; stock 17,629; sales to spinners —,
Weekly—Net receipts 2,405; gross 6,005; sales —; to
spinners —: exports to Great Britain 5,891; to continent 550; coastavise 797.
BOSTON, February 17—Cotton quiet; middling 10½;
net receipts 261 bales; gross 1,487; sales none; stock
none.

Neekly—Net receipts 1,946; gross 8,781; sales none; exports to Great Britain 3,973. exports to Great Britain 3,973.

WILMINGTON, February 17—Cotton quiet; middling 10; net receipts 128 bales; gross 123; is ales none; stock 10,347.

Weekly—Net receipts 1,491; gross 1,491; sales none; exports to Great Britain 3,388; coastwise 2,177.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17—Cotton steady; middling 13%; net receipts 144 bales; gross 288; sales none; stock 25,622.

Weekly—Net receipts 506; gross 1,220; sales none; exports to Great Britain 1,093; to continent 100.

SAVANAH FERMANT (Cotton custs; middling sales and sales an

SAVANNAH, February 17—Cotton quiet; middling 913-16; net receipts 953, bales; gross 1,003; sales 350; stock 70,455 9 13-16; net receipts 953 bales; gross 1,005; sales 550; stock 70,455.

Weekly—Net receipts 5,571; gross 5,752; sales 2,850; exports coastwise 8,325.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17—Cotton steady: middling 97½; net receipts 3,926 bales; gross 4,291; sales 5,500; stock 342,137.

Weekly—Net receipts 25,827; gross 27,491; sales 22,750; exports to Great Britain 12,091; to France 3,925; to continent 1,835; coastwise 5,980.

MOBILE, February 17—Cotton steady; middling 9713-16; net; receipts 419 bales; gross 425; sales 300; stock 38,806.

Weekly—Net receipts 2,140.

Weekly-Net receipts 2,149; gross 2,207; sales 1,550; xports coastwise 2,620.

MEMPHIS, February 17—Cotton firm; middling %; net receipts 1,682 bales; shipments 1,331; sales); stock 123, 426. eekly—Netreceipts 7,772; shipments 10,258; sales

13,400; to spinners—
AUGUSTA, February 17—Cotton quiet; middling 9 15-16; net receipts 337 bales; shipments—; sales 440. Weekly—Net receipts 1,738; shipments 4,858; sales 3,926; stock 28,945.

CHARLESTON, February 17—Cotton steady; middling 10½; uct receipts 933 bales; gross 933; sales 1,00; stock 33,543.

Weekly—Net receipts 6,279; gross 6,279; sales 2,400; exports to Great Erltain 4,966; to continent 4,200; coastwise 1,738.

MONTGOMERY February 17—Cotton guiet; middling 10,200; process 1,738. coastwise 1,738.

MONTGOMERY, February 17—Cotton firm; middling 9½; net receipts of the week 277 bales; shipments 200; stock of 1887, 2,822; 1883, 10,293; sales 200.

ments 200; stock of 1887, 2,822; 1888, 10,293; sales 209,
MACON, February 17—Cotton quiet; middling 9½;
net receipts of the week 210 bates; sales 305; stock
of 1887, 4,974; 1888, 3,410; shipments 305.
COLUMBUS, February 17—Cotton quiet; middling
99½; net receipts of the week 809 bales; shipments
512; sales 532; to spinners—; stock 9,599.
NASHVILLE, February 17—Cotton steady; middling 534; net receipts of the week 835 bales; shipments
143; sales 966; to spinners 917; stock of 1887, 6,947;
1888, 8,938.

SELMA, February 17-Cotton steady; middling 10; ots of the week 286 bales; snipments 436 ROME, February 17—Cotton quiet; middling 9%, net receipts for the week 976 bales; sihpments 916.

THE CHICAGO MARKET. Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Produce.

Special to The Constitu CHICAGO, February 17-There was nothing new to warrant it, but speculators in bullside in wheat and corn this morning in expectation of reaction. This action, on the part of local operators, had the effect of firming up the markets for an hour or two. Business, however, turned out to be but a scalping process. The range was but %c, and this was on both sides of the closing price last night and opening price this morning. May started at 80%c, and sold at 80%c down to 80%c, up the second time to

80½c and closed at 80½c.

Corn was fairly strong throughout the session and the result was a gain of 1/4c, prices at no time being more than one point under the opening figure. May stood the bulk of transactions, which, on the whole, were light. May opened at 50½c, sold up to 51c, down to 101/2c, and closed at 511/4c, with still further

strength on curb after hours.

There was a fair speculative activity in cats and the market had a firm tone. May sold from 31c, opening price, to 31½c, at the close. The shake-out in pork, which commenced yesterday, was continued today, the market being fully as irregular, and prices ranged lower. May sold from \$14.00 to \$13.72½, but quickly railled, and closed at \$14.02½, a gain a 2½c from yesterday's last sales. Long stuff came out freely and hosehear trader. came out freely and hog-bear traders were in the

came out freely and hog-bear traders were in the market, as sellers, early, but as buyers on decline. Shorts, who had profits in their deals, wanted to secure them, and purchases by this class of operators was sufficient to cause sharp rallies.

Lard was fairly active, but more irregular, selling down 23/495c early, but later rallied, and closed at outside figures an advance of 5c. Lat sales for May were at 7.80. A large business was witnessed in shortribs. A large packer sold 1000 companies. shortribs. A large packer sold 1,000,000 pounds. Speculators were also free sellers. Offerings were readily absorbed and at the close showed 10c advance. May sold at 7.873/6050, and closed at 7.50.

The following was the range in the leading futures in Chicago today:
WHEAT—Opening. Highest. Closing Marchi. Opening..... 751/3 803/4 461/3 505/8 501/2 47 511/8 511/8 311/4 31% PORK—March...
May.....
LARD—March...
May....
June.... 13 80 14 02% 7 70 7 80 7 87½ 7 32½ 7 50 7 57½

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 17, 1333.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, February 17, 1502.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, February 17, 1502.

Extra family \$4.50.

and May 373/@38. Hops steady: state 5@14; California 6@12.

BALTIMORE, February 17—Flour quiet and steady. Howard street and western superfine \$2.37@22.5; family \$1.00@\$4.50; city miles superfine \$2.37@\$2.65; family \$1.00@\$4.50; city miles superfine \$2.37@\$2.65; extra \$3.00@\$3.75; Rio brands \$4.75@\$2.65; oxtra \$3.00@\$3.75; Rio brands \$4.75@\$2.50; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot. \$84.75@\$2.65; oxtra \$3.00@\$3.75; Rio brands \$4.75@\$2.50; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot. \$84.75@\$2.50; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot. \$84.75@\$2.50; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot. \$84.75@\$2.50; No. 1 Maryland —; No. 2 western winter red spot. \$84.75@\$2.50; No. 2 mixed cash 447@463; March 49.46%. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed cash 29%; March 29.26@25%. Chicago, February 17—Cash quotations were as follows; Flour steady: winter wheat \$8.50@\$1.35; spring wheat \$3.40@4.25; spring patent \$8.50@\$1.35; city \$1.70@\$1.35. No. 2 cotts \$1.70.28.85. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red \$5.50. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 531.40. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed 33@34.6.

LOUISVILLE, February 17—Grain quiet. Wheat, No. 2 red \$9; longberry — Corn. No. 2 mixed 52%; do. white — Oats, new No. 2 mixed 33; do. white —

Groceries.

ATLANTA, February 17—Coffee—Firm; in good demand. We quote: Choice 22c; prime 21c; good 2qc; fair 19c; 10w grade 19c. Sugar — Cut loaf 8c; powdered 8c; standard granulated 7½c; standard A 7½c; extra C 7c; vellow extra C 7½c; Standard A 7½c; extra C 7c; vellow extra C 7½c. Syrups—New Orleans choice 50@56c; prime 3@35c; common 20@25c. Teas—Black 35@00c; green 35@60c. Nutmegs 76c; Cloves 8bc. Allspice 12½c. Cinnamon 12c. Sago 50c. Ginger 10c. Mace 60c. Pepper 20c. Crackers—Milk 7c; Boston butter 8c; pearl oyster 7½c; X soda 5c; XXX do. 5½c. Candy—Assorted stick 9c. Mackerel — No. 3 bbls \$15.00; ½ bbls \$6.75; kits 50c. Soap \$2.00@\$5.00 pt 100 cakes. Candles — Full weight 11c. Matches — Round wood % gross \$1.16; % 200 \$2.50; % 3.50; % 400 \$4.50. Soda—in kegs 4½c; in boxes 5½c. Rhoice 6½c; prime 6c; fair 5½c. satt—Virginia 75c. Cheese—Cream 14c; factory 13c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 17—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes common to prime 41½.@18½c, 8u; ar arm; Louisians open kettle choice 5; strictly prime 41½-0; fully fair to prime 41½-0; fully fair to prime 41½-0; fully fair to good fair 1%de. 51; condommon 1½ @4.2; fair to good fair 1%de. 51; reflex of the condom 1½c. Seconds 42.01 3-16½c. Molasses dull, open kettle faircy 35; choice 3.63; strictly prime 25@-6; prime 21@23; common 25; fair to good fair 18@3; choice 3.63; strictly prime 26.3; good prime 18; fair to good fair 16.07; inferior to good common 14.01 4.01 5.01 5.00 6 fair 16.07; inferior to good common 14.01 6.01 5.00 6 fair 16.07; inferior to good common 14.01 6.01 5.00 6 fair 16.07; inferior to good common 14.01 6.01 5.00 6 fair 16.00 6 fair 16.0 Groceries.

na ordinary to prime 47/ @5%

Louisiana ordifary to prime 47,65%.

NEW YORK, February 17-Coffee fair Rio dull at 16; options, No. 7 Rio February 13,00 d1a.0; April 12,206,12.30; May 12,006,12.15; June 11,806,11.35. Sugar firm but quiet; fair to good relming 4%; refined steady; C 57,665;; extra C 3%; whiteextra C 5%,66; yellow 57,665;; or stra C 3%; whiteextra C 5%,66; yellow 57,665; of 5,9466; mould A 7; standaru A 5%; confectioners A 6%; cut loaf and crushed 7%; powdered 7; granulated 6%; cubes 7, Moiasses steady; sales two curgo: 50-test Philadelphia delivery at 2014. Rice firm: domestic 44,65%. sales two cargoes 50-test Philadel 2014. Rice firm; domestic 41/265%

20½. Rice firm; domestic 4½@5%

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, February 1:—Provisions weak and lower. Pork, new \$14.00 m/s14 25. Lard 7.25. Dry salt meats, boxed lots shoulders 5.87½, 6.00; long clear 7.2; clear ribs 7.37½; short clear 7.37½. Bacon, boxed shoulders 6.50; long clear 8.00 8.10; short ribs 8.10@8.2; short clear 8.20@8.37½; hams 10½@12. LOUISVILLE, February 1?—Provisions quiet. Bacon, clear rib sides 8½; clear sides 8½; shoulders 7. Bulk meats. clear rib sides 7½; clear sides 8½; partly cured shoulders 6.00. Mess pork \$16.00. Hams, sugar-cured 11½@12½. Lard. choice leaf 9½. NEW YORK, February 1?—Porksteady; mess \$15.00 @\$15.12½. Middlesnominal. Lard 6 joints higher, closing firm with rade very quiet; western steam spot 7.95; March 7.92, April.7.8(3.73); May 7.93@7.39; city jeteam 7.76; refined to continent 7. 0. CHICAGO, February 1?—Cash quotations were as

CHICAGO, February 17—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork \$13.77%. Lard 7.67%. Short ribs toose 7.25. Dry salted shoulders boxed 5.90@6.06; short clear sides boxed 7.99@8.00. short clear sides boxed 7.99@8.00.

2 CINCINNATI, February 17—Porksteady at \$14.37% @\$1.50. Lard firmer at 7.0 @7.82%. Bulk meats dullquiet; short ribs 7.60. Bacon unchanged; short ribs—; short clear \$\frac{\psi}{4}\$.

ATLANTA, February 17—The following are ruling cash pricestoday: Clear rib sides \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$e. Sugar-cured hams 12%@13\frac{\psi}{2}\$e. Lard—Pure leat, tierces \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$e; refined \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$4c.

Naval Stores. WILMINGTON, February 17—Turpentine firm at 75; rosin quiet; strained 80; good strained 85; tar firm t \$1.15; crude turpentine firm; hard \$1.16; yellow lip \$2.10; virgin \$2.10. SAVANNAH, February 17—Turpentine firm at 38½; sales—barrels; rosin firm; at 57½@92½; sales—barrels.

CHARLESTON, February 17—Turpentine, nothing loin; rosin firm; good strained 55.

NEW YORK, February 17—Rosin firm at \$1.12½@
\$1.15; turpentine teady at 40½. Fruits and Confectioneries Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, February 17—Apples—\$3.00@\$3,25 \$
bbl. Lemons—\$3.00@\$1.00. Oranges—\$3.25@\$3.50.
Cocoanuts—6c. Pineapples—\$2.00 \$7 doz. Bananas—
Selected \$1.75@\$2.00: grapes 71/6012/\$\tilde{2} \tilde{2} \ti

Hardware.

ATLANTA, February 17—Market steady. Horseshoes \$4.25@\$4.50; mule shoes \$5.25@\$5.50; horseshoe nails 12@20c. Ironboundhames \$3.50. Trace-chains \$2@70c. Ames' shovels \$9.00. Spades \$10.00. Well-buckets \$3.50@\$4.50. Cotton rope 15@16c. Sweed iron 5c; rolled or merchant bar 2½ rate. Cast-steel 10@12c. Nails, iron, \$2.50; steel \$2.00. Glidden barbed wire, galvanized, \$\rightarrow\$ b \$5@55\rightarrow\$c. Powder, rifle \$5.00; blasting \$2.15. Bar lead 7c. Shot \$1.60. Hardware.

Country Produce.
ATLANTA, February 17—Eggs—12½c.
Butter—Gilt edge 20@22½c; choice Tennessee 20@22½c; ches grades 10@15c. Poultry—Hens chickens large 15@20c. Irish Potatoes—\$3.00@8.50.
Sweet Potatoes—7.0@75c. Honey—Strained 6@8c; in the comb 10c. Onions-\$3.50@\$3.75. Cabba

Live Stock. ATLANTA, February 17—Horses—Plug \$65:690; good drive \$150@\$200; drivers \$125@\$140; fine \$250@\$200. Mules—14½ to 15 hands \$115@\$125; 15 to 15½ hands \$135@\$160.
CINCINNATI, February 17—Hogs steady; common and light \$4.00@\$5.35; packing and butchers \$5.25 @\$5.65.

Whisky.
CINCINNATI, February 17—Whisky steady at \$1.09
ST. LOUIS, February 17—Whisky steady at \$1.09.
CHICAGO, February 17—Whisky \$1.14.

Take the Midland Route (Georgia Midland and Gulf R. R.)

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE NO CHANGE OF CARS -BETWEEN-

ATLANTA NO COLUMBUS

AND ONLY ONE CHANGE TO-UNION SPRINGS, TROY AND EUFAULA. TRAIN LEAVES ATLANTA (via C. R. R. and Griffin) 6:50 a. m.,

ARRIVES COLUMBUS 11:55 a. m. Making close connection in Union Depot for pints beyond Columbus.

NORTH BOUND TRAIN. LEAVE COLUMBUS 12:35 p. m.,

ARRIVE ATLANTA 5:40 p. m.,

Making close connection in Union Depot for all
points north and east.

Trains leave McDonough southbound at 7:30 a. m.,
and 1:30 p. m.

C. W. CHEARS,
Gen 1 Pass. Agt.,

M. E. GRAY,
Superintendent,

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

LORD & THOMAS,

THE GEORGIA RAILROAD. GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE GEN'L MANAGER,
AUGUSTA, GA., Sept. 17th 1837. }
ommencing Suuday, 18th Instant, the ioniowin
ssenger schedule will be operated:
42 Trains run by 90th meridian time. No. 27 WEST-DAILY.

DAY PASSENGER TRAINS

No. 2 EAST-DAILY. | No. 1 WEST-DAILY. No. 4 EAST-DAILY. | No. 8 WEST-DAILY.

MACON NIGHT EXPRESS-DAILY

No. 31 WESTWARD. | No. 32 EASTWARD.

CHATTANOOGA, ROME & COLUMBUS

TIME TABLE NO. 9. In Effect November 22, 1887.

South Bound. No. 1. | No. 3. 6 40 am 6 51 am 7 02 am 7 15 am 7 26 am 7 34 am Dyars..... Dedartown.. North Bound. No. 2. | No. 4.

J. D. WILLIAMSON,

A TLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE. ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO

The following schedule in effect Feb. 5th, 1883: SOUTHBOUND. | No. 50 No. 52 No. 56 Past D'ily
 Leave Atlanta
 2 00 pm
 10 50 pm
 6 45 a m

 Arrive Newman
 3 17 pm
 12 3 a m
 7 50 pm

 " LaGrange
 4 15 pm
 2 00 a m
 8 51 a m

 " West Foint
 4 45 pm
 2 42 a m
 9 17 a m

 Opelika
 5 23 pm
 3 37 a m
 10 05 a m
 Arrive Columbus 6 40 pm 11 05 a m 11 05 a m Arrive Montgomery... 7 20 p.m. 6 20 a.m. 12 00 m. Arrive Peusacola...... 5 15 a.m. 2 30 p.m. Arrive Mobile...... 1 50 a.m. 2 15 p.m. Arrive New Orleans... 7 10 a.m. 7 20 p.m. Arrive Houston, Tex. 2 45 a.m. 8 40 a.m.

VICKSBURG AND SHREVEPO VIA AKRON AND Q. & C. ROUTE. NORTHBOUND. No. 51 No. 53 No. 57
Daily Daily Fast D'ily

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION. DOWN. UP. Trains 50 and 51 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and New Orleans. Trains 52 and 53 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Washington and New Orleans. Train 56 runs solid daily from Atlanta to Colum-Train 57 runs solid daily from Columbus to At-lanta. CECIL GABBETT,

Gen'l Manager, Montgomery, Ala. CHAS. H. CROMWELL, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
A. J. ORME,
Gen'l Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
JOHN A. GEE,
Passenger Agent. THE ATLANTA & FLORIDA RAILROAD
The following schedule will go into effect on
the Atlanta and Florida Railroad on January
21st, 1888:

READ UP. No. 1. No. 3. Miles 8 00 3 50 0 Lv Atlanta Ar 2 0.5 8 20 4 05 2 E T V & G Jn 0.5 8 25 4 07 2.5 Univ's y plee 0.6 8 25 4 10 3 Roseland 5 8 45 4 30 8 Hapeville 6 9 00 4 50 14 McCollough 2 9 06 4 55 16 Travis 3 15 5 05 19 Camp Creek 3 9 25 5 15 22 Gilbert's 9 30 5 20 24 Fayetteville 4 9 48 5 38 28 Nash's 10 00 5 50 31 ArW'lsyv'l Lv Trains leave from and arrive at E. T. A. M. P. M. 8 S0 5 20 8 20 5 10 8 18 5 6 30 8 15 5 500 8 00 4 33 7 40 4 15 7 82 4 10 7 20 8 55 7 10 3 40 7 00 8 30 6 42 3 12 6 30 3 300

Trains leave from and arrive at E. T., V & G. Ry.
Passenger Depot.

JOHN N. DUNN,
Passidant

H. L. COLLIER, N. DUNN,
President,
H. C. HARRIS, General Manager. H. C. HARRIS, General Manager.

PROPOSALS FOR HAULING. OFFICE AT
Asst. Qr. Mr., U. S. A., No. 2, Feters street, West
End, Atlanta, Ga., January 21, 1883.—Scaled proposals, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be
received at this office until 11 o'clock, a. m. central
time, Monday, February 20th, 1888, at which time
and place they will be opened in the presence of
attending bidders for hauling dirt and macadam on
the military reservation near Atlanta, Ga.

From ten to fitteen two mule teams and two to
five carts will be required,
Bids for less than the whole number required will
not be considered.

Bigs for less than the whole number required will not be considered.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and to waive defects.

Blank proposals and full information will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Hauling," and addressed to the undersigned.

Captain A. Q. M., U. S. A. jan 22 24 30 31—feb 18 19. WEAK ADVICE FREE I HOW TO ACT I

L'AST TENNESSEE, VA. & GA. RAILR'AD

(GEORGIA DIVISION,) SOUTHBOUND.

Time Card in Effect February 5th, 1888 3 20 p m 3 20 p m 4 40 p m 4 20 a m 6 59 p m 6 30 a m 7 45 p m 7 25 a m Leave Wayeross. NORTHWARD

Knoxville, Warm Springs, Asheville and the East, via Kennesaw Route,

No. 13 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car At-lanta to Jacksonville, Pullman sleeping cars Atanta oBrunswick.
No. 16 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car to hattanooga, op n for passengers at 8 p. m. Passengers can rem. in in sleeper at Chattanooga until Sa. m. No. 12 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car

8a. m.
A fast train for the east leaves R anc at 8:10 p. m.,
carrying Fullman Euflet sleeping cor to Washington
via Lynchourz.
Pullman buffett sleeping car leaves Atlanta at
7;0 a. m. for Cinciunati. G. P. & T. Agent, Knoxville, Tenn L. J. ELLIS, A. G. P. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

THE GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE. -W. & A. R. R.-

The following time card in effect Sunda November 27, 1887. NORTHBOUND-No. 3 EXPRESS-DAILY.

No. 1 EXPRESS-DAILY. No. 14 ROME EXPRESS Daily except Sunda No. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sunda

No. 11 EXPESS-DAILY

Stops at all important stations when signaled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS

No. 3 has act-class coach, daily, Wace, Texas, to Atlanta without change.

No. 1 has either Mann Boudoir Buffet or Pullman Palace Buffet and sleeping cars, daily, Jacksonville to Cincinnati without change, and first-class coach, daily, Jacksonville to Cincinnati without change, and without change and without extra charge.

No. 14 runs solid to Rome

No. 15 runs solid to Rome

No. 16 runs solid to Rome

No. 16 runs solid to Rome

No. 17 runs solid to Rome

No. 18 as ether Pullman Palace Buffet or Mann Bondoir Buffet Sleeping cars, daily, Waveross to Cintinnati without change, and has Pullman Palace sleeping cars Atlanta to Chattanooga, open for passengers at 9 00 p m.

sengers at 9 00 p m. No. 19 has Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without change, and first-class coach Atlanta to Lit-lle Rock without change. SOUTHBOUND.—No. 4 Express—Daily.

Stops at all important way stat No. 2 EXPRESS-DAILY anooga..... Leave Chattanooga.... Arrive Atlanta Stops at all important way stations No. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY cave Chattanooga.....

No. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS-Daily except Sunday

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.
SHORTEST. QUICKEST

MOST SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED LINE | No. 50, | No. 50 |

Columbus, Miss., Starkeville, Aberdeen. D Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac...... Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac... Ar Columbus, Ga. Pac... Ar Artesia, Ga. Pac.... Ar Starkeville, Ga. Pac.... Nashville, Evansville and St. Louis.

Lv Atlanta, Ga. Pac. | No. 50. | No. 52. | 125 pm 11 00 pm Ar Birmingham, Ga. Pac. | 8 10 pm 6 00 a m Ar St. Louis, L. & N. | 6 10 a m 6 40 pm 7 40 a m Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Shreve-Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Birming-Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Bunningham.

Pullman Sleeping Cars Birmingham to Cincinnati,
New Orleans, Memphis and Kansas City.
Great reduction in First and Second-class Tickels
to all points West and Northwest.

A. A. VERNOY,
Pass. Agt.

Atlanta, Ga.

S. O. BEALL,
Pass, Agt., Charlotte, N. C. Gen. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
G. S. BARNUM,
Gen. Pass. Agt..

General Maager.

Birmingham, Ala.



THAT MEMORIAL

Of the Woman's Christian Tem. perance Union.

Drift of Sentiment Among Prominent Tem. perance People Against the Internal

THE CONSTITUTION'S Washington special stated yesterday that Senator Brown has presented a memorial from the Woman's Christain Temperance Union, praying for the repeal of the internal revenue laws on all spirituous and malt liquors. It was signed by Mrs. W. C. Sibley, of Augusta, and represents about one thousand women.

The gist of the memorial is that the temper ance people should favor the repeal of me laws, and if whisky is to be taxed it should be done by the states and not by the A representative of THE CONSTITUTION

called on a number of prominent Atlanta temperance people yesterday, and questioned them in reference to this memorial. The drift of sentiment among them was found to be of sentiment among them was found to be opposition to taxing liquor, on the ground that to favor it implies a sanction of the sale to which, of course, they are stoutly opposed.

Judge Van Epps said: "Mr. Bacon, I think expressed the truth on this point in his recent letter in The Constitution. The revenue laws are a failure so far as the manufacture of whisky is concerned. They ought to be repealed in toto. They are a source of exasperation between the people and the government out of all proportion to any advantages of revenue derived from that source. A system of paid spies and informers is undemocratic, and has never, and will never be acquiesced in by the people. The chief difficulty in the way of prohibition legislation in every state, so far as I have observed, is in the train of hireling spies which that system entails as a necessary consequence. I believe that the war is over, and that war legislation should be repealed."

Mr. James W. Harle said: "I am opposed to the taxing of whisky, but if it must be taxed, I think that the states and cities which control it where it is sold, should tax it, and not the general government. On this idea, I believe that the revenue laws should be repealed."

Rev. J. W. Lee: "I am opposed to the tax-temporary that the general government. On this idea, I believe that the revenue laws should be repealed."

Rev. J. W. Lee: "I am opposed to the tax-Rev. J. W. Lee: "I am opposed to the taxing whisky either by the government or the states, or the cities, because I think that prohibition would be helped by non-taxation of it. On this account, I favor the repeal of the revenue laws. If it was not for the revenue which is gotten from whisky by taxing it, prohibition would triumph, because the people could then see the great evil with disinterested eyes, grapple with it and put it down."

Mr. James G. Thrower: "I am against taxing liquor at all. I am, therefore, opposed to the internal revenue laws, and believe that, from a temperance standpoint, to repeal them would be a good thing."

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Mr. E. P. Chamberlin: "I have formed no opinion on that subject, because I have not studied it. My position on the prohibition of the sale of liquor is well known."

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Judge John T. Pendleton: "From a temperance standpoint, I am opposed to the repeal
of the internal revenue laws, because I don't
like the idea of free whisky, and I don't believe
that it is practicable for the states to tax it."
Mr. T. P. Westmoreland expressed himself
on about the same line. Both of these gentlemen are on record against the sale of liquor.

MRS. SIBLEY'S VIEWS.

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The President of the State W. C. T. U. Upon the Move.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. William C. Sibley, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Georgia, was interviewed to-day by your correspondent upon the reasons actuating the prohibitionists in urging before congress the repeal of the internal revenue laws.

"It is true," said Mrs. Sibley, "that we favor the repeal of the internal revenue laws, and are bending all our energies to secure the passage of the bill before congress, but our object is, perhaps, different from that which others have in view."

"Yes," assented your correspondent, "it is the seeming diversity of interest between the

the seeming diversity of interest between the prohibitionists and others who are seeking the reneal of these laws that induces me to seek

repeal of these laws that induces me to seek an explanation at your hands."
"Well, we want prohibition—national pro-hibition. You know Senator Blair introduced a bill in congress in 1876 providing for an-amendment to the constitution of the United a bill in congress in 1876 providing for anamendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting, after the year 1900, the manufacture and sale of liquor in this country, or the importation or exportation or transportation through the country of the same, except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical and scientific purposes. We believe that in national legislation lies the success of our movement. We believe that so long as the government levies a tax upon this traffic and derives a large revenue from it that it is a partner in the business, and it cannot be expected to pass a prohibition law. We believe these internal revenue taxes the strongest barrier to the annihilation of the liquer traffic."

"How about local prohibition laws?"

"Here, again, the government is our greatest enemy to success, for right in the counties which have passed local prohibition laws a government license to distill or to sell by the gallon is taken out and the full effect of our local law is defeated. The temperance sentiment of the country seeks the repeal of the internal revenue laws because they are wrong in principle and a quasi indorsement by the government of this most ruinous traffic. We demand their repeal on moral and economic grounds; it is demanded by citizens from considerations of public policy."

NOT TRUE. The Rumor that The Gate City Guard Will Sell the Armory Denied.

How it started nobody knows—but a rumor was current yesterday in the streets that it had been determined by the members of the Gate City Guard to sell their armory. It was said by persons who professed to know about what they were talking, that the armory would be sold, and each military company in the city would buy an interest in it, and in that way it would be converted into a common armory for all. The story seemed plausible. It was run down, however, and found to be without any foundation. Captain Clifford Anderson said, in reply to a

"There is not one word of truth in it. I can't imagine how the rumor originated. No; you may say positively that we have no idea of selling our armory."

A CABINET OF MINERALS.

A Display of Specimens of Georgia's Precious Ores.

Mr. J. D. Caldon, the mineralogist, has brought to Atlanta and placed on exhibition in Mr. Scott's office at the Kimball house, a cabinet of the minerals found in Georgia.

This is said to be the largest collection of specimens ever shown in the state. Mr. Caldon says that in this cabinet are specimens of every sort of mineral found anywhere in Georgia. The varieties are too numerous to mention in detail. The gold ores are rich, and a cursory examination of them gives one an idea of the opulent gold deposits in Georgia. The iron, copper, silver and other metals are shown in profusion. This cabinet is placed where all risitors to Atlanta can examine it.

Mr. Scott has placed it in his office, and he will be pleased to show it to all visitors. It is pell worth inspecting. A Display of Specimens of Georgia's Pre-

well worth inspecting.

A large audience gave welcome to Davy Crockett (E. F. Mayo) when he came upon the stage at the Grand opera house last night. This most poetic, natural, interesting and heart-touching of frontier life dramas was exceedingly well played. Mr. Mayo's Crockett is among the best pieces of character acting now upon the stage and was warmly applauded.—New York Daily News. Davy Crockett.

A slight cold, if neglected, often attacks the innga Brown's Bronchial Troches give sure and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes, Price 25

FAST TENNESSEE, VA. & GA. RAILR'AD (GEORGIA DIVISION.) SOUTHBOUND. 67-Time Card in Effect February 5th, 1888

-DAILY.

DAILY.

STWARD.

COLUMBUS

H. MARRIS, Acting Supt

t Feb. 5th, 1883:

0 a m 12 00 m

.53 No. 57 ily Fast D'ily

n Butfet Sleepin

orleans. In Buffet Sleeping ew Orleans. Atlanta to Colum-

Columbus to At

ent, Atlanta, Ga.

assenger Agent.

DA RAILROAD

road on January

Miles No. 2 No. 4.

H. L. COLLIER, Chief Engineer.

umber required will

right to reject any

nation will be fur-

oust be marked

J. W. JACOBS, L. Q. M., U. S. A.

HOW TO ACT

...5 40 a m ...7 25 a m ...7 55 a m Leave Morristown ... 4 00 p m 7 45 a m 7 45 a m Arrive Uniza ... 5 45 p m 9 20 a m 9 20 a m Arrive Hot Spring ... 6 00 p m 9 35 a m 9 35 a m Arrive Asheville ... 8 49 p m 11 55 p m

No. 13 carries Pullman or Maun sleeping car At-lanta to Jacksonville, Pullman sleeping cars Atanta to Brunswics. Brunswick.
O. 16 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car to attanooga, op n for passengers at 8 p. m. Passengers can rem. in in sleeper at Chattanooga until 12 carries Pullman or Mann sleeping car

Chattanoega to Cincinnati. No. 1 car ies Pallman Buffet sleeping car Chatta-noega to New York via Roanoke and Shenandoah Valley; also. compuny's sleeping car Chattanoega to Knoxville, in which passengers can remain until a. m. A fast train for the east leaves Rome at 8:10 p. m., sarrying Fullman Buffet sleeping cor to Washington Pullman buffett sleeping car leaves Atlanta at 7:.0 a. m. for Cincinnati,

G. P. & T. Agent, Knoxville, Tenn.
L. J. ELLIS, A. G. P. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

THE GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE, -W. & A. R. R.-ATThe following time card in effect Sunda

November 27, 1887. NORTHBOUND-No. 8 EXPRESS-DAILY, No. 1 EXPRESS—DAILY. No. 14 ROME EXPRESS Daily except Sunday ee, Virginia and No. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS—Daily except Sunda ee, Virginia

EANS SHORT No. 19 KENNESAW EXPRESS-DAILY, RAILROAD CO nly Fast D'ily

Stops at all important stations when signaled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS:

No. 3 has sust-class coseh, daily, Wacc, Texas, to Atlanta without change.
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SOUTHBOUND.—No. 4 Express—Daily SHREVEPORT ROUTE.

Stops at all important way st No. 2 EXPRESS-DAILY. Leave Chattanooga..... No. 20 EXPRESS-DAILY.

Leave Chattanooga..... No. 17 MARIETTA EXPRESS-Daily except Sunday

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.
SHORTEST, QUICKEST
AND MOST SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED LINE

Columbus, Miss., Starkeville, Aberdeen. D at E. T., V & G. Ry.

Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Shreve-Port.
Mann Boudoir Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Birmingham.
Pullman Sleeping Cars Birmingham to Cincinnati,
New Orleans, Memphis and Kansas City.
Great reduction in First and Second-class Ticket
to all points West and Northwest.
A. A. VERNOY,
Pass. Agt.
Gen'l T. P.

o all points West and A. A. VERNOY,
A. A. VERNOY,
Pass. Agt.
Atlanta, Ga.
B. F. WYLY, Jr.,
Pass. Agt., Charlotte, N. C.
Gen. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.
I. Y. SAGE,
Gen. Pass. Agt.
Birmingham. Ala.

THAT MEMORIAL Of the Woman's Christian Tem.

perance Union. Drift of Sentiment Among Prominent Tem.

perance People Against the Internal Revenue Laws.

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Rev. Virgil Norcross: "I have formed no opinion on that particular line, but I am opposed the sale of liquor in all its forms."

Judge John T. Pendleton: "From a temperance standpoint, I am opposed to the repeal of the internal revenue laws, because I don't like the idea of free whisky, and I don't believe that it is practicable for the states to tax it."

Mr. T. P. Westmoreland expressed himself on about the same line. Both of these gentlemen are on record against the sale of liquor.

MRS. SIBLEY'S VIEWS. The President of the State W. C. T. U. Upon

The President of the State W. C. T. U. Upon the Move.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Mrs. William C. Sibley, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Georgia, was interviewed to-day by your correspondent upon the reasons actuating the prohibitionists in urging before congress the repeal of the internal revenue laws.

"It is true," said Mrs. Sibley, "that we favor the repeal of the internal revenue laws, and are bending all our energies to secure the passage of the bill before congress, but our object is, perhaps, different from that which others have in view."

have in view."

"Yes," assented your correspondent, "it is
the seeming diversity of interest between the
prohibitionists and others who are seeking the
repeal of these laws that induces me to seek
an explanation at your hands."

"Well, we want prohibition—national pro-

an explanation at your hands."

"Well, we want prohibition—national prohibition. You know Senator Blair introduced a bill in congress in 1876 providing for an amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting, after the year 1900, the manufacture and sale of liquor in this country or the importation or exportation or transfer or the importation of the same of the "Well, we want prohibition—national prohibition. You know Senator Blair introduced a bill in congress in 1876 providing for an amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting, after the year 1900, the manufacture and sale of liquor in this country, or the importation or exportation or transportation through the country of the same, except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical and scientific purposes. We believe that in national legislation lies the success of our movement. We believe that so long as the government levies a tax upon this traffic and derives a large revenue from it that it is a partner in the business, and it cannot be expected to pass a prohibition law. We believe these internal revenue taxes the strongest barrier to the annihilation of the liquor traffic."

"How about local prohibition laws?"

"Here, again, the government is our greatest enemy to success, for right in the counties which have passed local prohibition laws a government license to distill or a sell by the gallon is taken out and the full effect of our local law is defeated. The temperance sentiment of the country seeks the repeal of the internal revenue laws because they are wrong in principle and a quasi indorsement by the government of this most ruinous traffic. We demand their repeal on moral and economic grounds; it is demanded by citizens from con-

mand their repeal on moral and economic grounds; it is demanded by citizens from con-siderations of public policy." NOT TRUE.

The Rumor that The Gate City Guard Will

Sell the Armory Denied. How it started nobody knows—but a rumor was current yesterday in the streets that it had been determined by the members of the Gate was current yesterday in the streets that it had been determined by the members of the Gate City Guard to sell their armory. It was said by persons who professed to know about what they were talking, that the armory would be sold, and each military company in the city would buy an interest in it, and in that way it would be sevent the company in the city would be sevent to the company in the city would be sevent to the company in the city would be sevent to the company in the city would be sevent to the company in the city would be sevent to the company in the city would be sevent to the company in the city would be sevent to the city wou would be converted into a common armory for all. The story seemed plausible. It was run down, however, and found to be without any

Captain Clifford Anderson said, in reply to a question as to whether or not the report was true: 'There is not one word of truth in it. I can't imagine how the rumor originated. No; you may say positively that we have no idea of selling our armory."

THE LAW BEATS THE PEN. For it is Very Much Mightler Than Several

For it is Very Much Mightler Than Several Swords.

Duncan Ross and his brother swordsmen, who have been doing the hippodrome act through the south, met with a rather warm reception in Galveston.

The News tells the whole story. It says:
Duncan C. Ross, the leader of the combination of sword combatants, who gave the exhibition at Beach park Sunday, appeared before the recorder yesterday morning to answer four separate and distinct charges, one for threatening to do Gaston, one of his conferers, serious bodily harm, and the other three for swindling. These charges for swindling grew tout of what Ross's conferes charge to have been an inequitable and unfair division of the gate receipts can Sunday's exhibition, in consequence of which Gastou, Walsh and Daly each preferred separately, a charge of swindling against Ross, who claims to be the manager of the combination. Hence they were all present at the Acorder's court yesterday morning, three to prosecute, one to defend. Constable Kaehler was also there armed with warrants against all four of the parties for violating the Sunday law, and as soon as the cases against Ross were continued till today and he was released on bond, Mr. Kaehler nabbed the entire quartette and waltzed them off to jail to hold them in readiness to appear before Justice Weyer's court on Saturday to answer the charge of violating the Sunday law. Ross turnished bond and escaped incanceration. Gaston, Walsh and Daly were locked up and were still in jail in hight, not seen being permitted their sw. with which to entertain themselves during their loneliness.

HE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Osburn, the Deserter From the U. S. Army Endeavors to Drown Himself. The arrest in this city of a man named Osburn, a deserter from the U. S. army, and the subsequent fight between the government authorities and friends of the man in the courts,

subsequent fight between the government authorities and friends of the man in the courts, will be remembered by the readers of The Constitution.

The last chapter in the story comes from Pensacola, Fla., and is told by the Daily Chronicle as follows:

Yesterday morning a sergeant of the United States Artillery company, now stationed at Fort Barraneas, passed through this city with a deserter named Osborn, who was captured at Atlanta, Gaf When the sergeant, with his prisoner, stepped on board the Willie C., at Falafox wharf, Osborn attempted to jump over the side of the vessel, with suicidal intent. He got his feet in the water, but, grasped by the sergeant and one of the deck hands, he was hauled aboard, not without considerable difficulty, for he was in deadly earnest. Released for the moment, he made a second attempt, but met with similar resistance.

Finding he would not be allowed to drown himself, Oeborn then stretched himself on the deck of the steamer and began to moan and cry in an extraordinary manner. His piteous lamentations attracted quite a crowd to the spot, but he raid no attention to anything, keeping up his mans and cries till the vessel left the dock.

Osborn, it is said, is a son of well-to-do country people living near Atlanta, Ga, He is a very simple fellow, from all appearances, and his fears had been worked upon to such an extent that, anticipating bing shot for deserting, he chose a death by drowning, with the poor succets as stated. He had been but a short time in the service. The burden of his cries, as he lay on the deck of the steamer, was "I want to go to sister!" "Oh, Death! Oh, death!" The usual sentence upom conviction in a case like this is three to five years at hard labor in the military prison at Leavenworth. This time, however, is kenerally cut short by about three-fifths, the prison being unable to accommendate the vast number that are annually sent to it for desertion or other causes.

HARD TO GET IN.

A Society Which Many Prominent Citizens

A Society Which Many Prominent Citizens are Desirous of Joining, but They Cannot. The Atlanta Philosophic society, organized about a month ago, has already become an important institution. Many newspapers in the north and west have published articles commending it, and Dr. Armstrong, its president, has received letters from some of the foremost scholars and men of science making inquries touching its work. Among the literary men of Atlanta the society has excited much interest. Dozens of the leading professional men of the city have applied for membership, and their applications had to be rejected owing to the fact that, under the rules of the society, the membership is limited to thirty-five. One of the intexible rules is, whoseever absents himself from two consecutions whosoever absents himself from two consec

whosoever absents himself from two consecutive meetings without giving a satisfactory excuse, shall thereby forfeit his membership. This rule was enforced at the last meeting, and three members' names were uncertemoniously stricken from the roll. When the society adjourned its last meeting it had thirty members, and the committee on applications had eight names under consideration. This committee, of which Mr. Charles W. Hubner is the chairman, will hold a special meeting today to pass upon these names.

The next meeting of the society will take place tonight week, at 7:20 o'clock in the parlor of the Y. M. L. A. That meeting promises to be exceedingly interesting. The chapter of Herbert Spencer's "First Principles"—the

TO INCREASE THE MEMBERSHIP.

Special Meeting of Members of the Y. M. C. A. Last Night.

A. Last Night.

There were about twenty-five members of the Young Men's Christian association at the hall of the railroad branch, they having assembled in response to a call for a special meeting. The meeting was held to discuss ways and means, the special matter under consideration being the decrease in the membership resulting from the delay in getting into the new building. This falling off is marked, and a large proportion of it is believed to be due to the fact that the fees are the same as they would be in the new building.

The question of lowering the membership fee for the next six months was discussed,
Upon motion of Mr. Henry Hillyer it was decided that the fee for the next six months should be \$2.50 with no extra charge for the use of the gymnasium. About twenty of those present agreed each to take the names of ten old members who have fallen off, to see them and urge them to renew their membership.

Mr. Fred Lewis, secretary of the bicycle club, was present to see what could be done toward arranging for headquarters for the club in the new Y. M. C. A. building. A committee consisting of Messrs, J. W. Harle, W. Woods White and W. A. Haygood was appointed to confer with the officers of the bicycle club conceining this matter. The members of the club were offered the gymnasium at twenty per cent discount from the regular rates, but they are not to be allowed to vote in the election of the Young Men's Christian association officer or the transaction of other business.

FEMALE MOONSHINERS.

Deputy Clay Catches a Couple in the Alabams Mountains and Asks for Instructions. Mr. J. L. Clay, one of the United States deputy collectors, went over to north Alabama several days ago on business connected with

may say positively that we have no idea of selling our armory."

A CABINET OF MINERALS.

A Display of Specimens of Georgia's Prectous Ores.

Mr. J. D. Caldon, the mineralogist, has brought to Atlanta and placed on exhibition in Mr. Scott's office at the Kimball house, a cabinet of the minerals found in Georgia.

This is said to be the largest collection of specimens ever shown in the state. Mr. Caldon says that in this cabinet are specimens of every sort of mineral found anywhere in Georgia. The iron, copper, silver and other metals are shown in profusion. This cabinet is placed where all risitors to Atlanta can examine it.

Mr. Scott has placed it in his office, and he will be pleased to show it to all visitors. It is rell worth inspecting.

Davy Crockett.

A large audience gave welcome to Davy Crockett (E. F. Mayo) when he came upon the stage and the Grand opera house last night. This most poetic, natural, interesting and heart-touching of the miteral flow days ago on business connected with the department.

Yesterday Colonel Chapman received a letter from his deputy, stating that he has captured a diskillery away up in the Alabama mountains which was being worked by two ladies. He at once proceeded to destroy, the still, and then took charge of the two ladies and escorted them took charge of the two ladies and escorted them took charge of the two ladies. He at once proceeded to destroy, the still, and then took charge of the two ladies. He at once proceeded to destroy, the still, and then took charge of the two ladies. He at once proceeded to destroy, the still, and then took charge of the two ladies. He at once proceeded to destroy, the still, and then took charge of the two ladies. He at once proceeded to destroy, the still, and then took charge of the unitains. The females are clearly violators of the internal revenue laws, became the final the females are clearly violators of the internal revenue laws, became the many destroyed the mountains. The females are clearly violators of the unitains and escorted

JEWELER, 55 WHITEHALL ST. Reliable Goods, Fair Dealing.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, NOS. 14 TO 20 MARIETTA ST.,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. L. B. FOLSOM, Proprietor.

s popular Hotel has new furniture throughout and is centrally located, Leing nearly opposite the Artes'an Well, the Opera House, Post-Office and Capitol. Meals and lunches can le obtained at all hours of the day or night, in the well known "Reading Room Restaurant," on first floor of the hotel Porter at all the trains.

Belvidere Oyster Co. Oysters 25 cts per qt, Cor. Pryor, under Metro politan Hotel. Telephoo.

See the elegant display of Baskets, all kinds, and especially those little French Baskets for favors, at NUNNALLY'S, 36 Whitehall

COURT AND CAPITOL.

Items of Interest Picked Up in the Depart ments of the State and Government. NOTHING OF SPECIAL importance took

NOTHING OF SPECIAL importance took place in the departments yesterday.

GOVERNOR GORDON DID not go to Athens yesterday, but was busily engaged in his office during the day. His next trip will be to Savannah, whither he will go to deliver the address at the unveiling of the statute to Segeant Jasper on the 22d of this month. Jasper on the 22d of this month.

An executive order was passed yesterday approving the temporary appointment of C. G. Gaff as whipping boss of penitentiary camp No. 2 during the absence of Captain Bryant. The appointment of Mr. Gaff was made by the president of the company controlling the camp and sanctioned by the principal keeper of the penitentiary.

penitentiary.

In the comptroller-general's office yes terday these items were recorded: General taxes—McIntosh county, \$138.38; Whitfield county, \$212.46; Sumter county, \$850. Insurance fees, \$160. Taxes on insurance agents, \$70.

JUDGE HENDERSON, THE commissioner of consistence is attending the agricultural consistence.

agriculture, is attending the agricultural convention at Waycross. vention at Waycross.

Occasional applications are being received at the agricultural department for silk worm blanks.

Governor Gordon received the following letter vertically from Athony, Handwood agreements.

ter yesterday from Athens, Henderson county,

Texas:
Sir: I have a bill of continental money dated 1776. Can you tell me what it is worth, as I wish to sell it? It is worth a premium I understand. Please let me know soon. Yours respectfully,

GEORGIA EASTERLING.

The County Courthouse.
YESTERDAY WAS AN OFF-DAY in the county courthouse. No courts were in session, and very little business of a public nature was done in any of the departments.

JUDGE RICHARD H. CLARK will not hold court in Decatur to-day. He will sit in chambers in Atlanta to hear several motions. Judge Marshall J. Clarke did not return home last night, and he will probably remain in Florida a week longer.

The city court will meet again next The County Courthouse.

THE CITY COURT will meet again next Monday morning, when the bond cases, of which there are a great many on the; docket, will be tried

"Consumption Can Be Cured." Dr. J. S. Combs, Owensville, Chio, says: "I have given Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than scemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to breathing, frequent pulse, fever and Emacia ion. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 pounds, and are not now needing any medicine.

EDGEWOOD ETCHINGS.

Mr. Tripod has given a lot for an Episcopal church, in front of Deacon Haralson's resi and steps will be taken at once to build a fine The car construction and repair works will e located 10 far from Clifton station. Deacon J. D. Harden, living on the Dr. Crichton place, near Kirkwood, thinks he has discovered coal on the place.

Gardening goeth on gleefully. Important to Mothers-Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gadsden, the "Hub of the mineral belt," and second largest town of North Albama, has four railroads and river transportation. 20,-000,000 feet yellow pine lumber cut there yearly. Excursion and land sale February 28th and 29th. Stock of Gadsden Land and Improvement company taken at \$25 per share.

CULMBACHER, at P. Breitenbucher's.

STAMPS of all denominations for sale at Conritution business office. Open until 9 p. m.

The Queen and Crescent Route (Cincinnati Southern Ry.), tamous for the speed of its trains and excellent condition of track, is now running a through sleeper from Cincinnati to Atlanta on the limited express, the time en route being 14 hours only. Half a day is saved over other routes between the two cities.

Gadsden, Alabama. Is the the only iron and coal city of Alabama which has river transportation. Excursion and land sale February 28th and 29th. Stock of the Land and Improvement company taken in payment for lots at \$25 a share.

Everybody should go via the "Old Reliable" Central railroad of Georgia to the Jasper Festival at Savannah, February 20th, 21st and 22d. Only \$5.00 round trip.

Big Excursion 28th and 29th, to Gadsden, Alabama. to attend the sale of 800 lots of the Gadsden Land and Improvement company. Stock of the company will be accepted in payment at \$25 a share.

B. and B., 46 Marietta street, supply families with choice liquors for medicinal and culinary use.

Gadsden Stock, \$25 a Chance. The Gadsden Land and Improvement company, Gadsden, Ala., have advertised a sale of 800 lots on February 28th and 29th, proposing to take the company's stock in payment therefor at \$25 a share. CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

OVERCOATS

WINTER SUITSD

≪HEAVY UNDERWEAR

Call and examine before buying.

Respectfully,

GEO. MUSE. 38 WHITEHALL ST.

[From New York Tribune, December 7, 1887.]

\$1,000 CHALLENGE.

Remington Standard Typewrite

Full stock at 2½ Marietta st. W. T. CRENSHAW.

DEADLY

HOYT & THORN

CHEAP CASH GROCERS.

We invite your inspection.

Our Prices-Best Goods.

Cranberries, per quart. \$ 12½
13½ ibs. Gran. Sugar. 1 00
15 lbs Extra C Sugar. 1 00
50 lbs Regal Patent Flour. 1 60
50 lbs Regal Patent Flour. 1 35
45 lbs Hudnut's Grits. 1 00
Large Dove Hams, per lb. 13
Small Dove Hams, per lb. 13
2 lb cans Armour's Corned Beef 20
6 cans Columbia River Salmon. 1 00
1 doz 2 lb cans Tomatoes. 95
13 bars Glory Soap. 50
14 jbs. any kind Jelly. 25
4 lbs. any kind Jelly. 25
4 vermont Maple Syrup. 1 10
Parched Rio Coffee, per lb. 25
Imported Macaroni, per lb. 15
Jersey Butter, Dr. Alexander's. 11
Jersey Butter, Dr. Alexander's. 40
1 lb Royalor Dr. Price B'Esp'd'r
New Dates, per lb. 15

New Dates, per lb.
Large Fancy French Prunes.
3 lbs. new Turkish Prunes.
Fancy Raisins, I, Layer...
Shrewsbury Catsup, pt size...
Lea & Ferrins' Sauce...
Baker's 1 lb cake Checolate...

Boss Crackers, per lb.....

Sapolio. 8 10
Apple Butter, per lb. 8 10
Apple Butter, per lb. 8 112½
These are only a few of our low prices. We sell lower than any house in the south. Our goods are fresher on account of quick sales. Goods all guaranteed or money refunded.

respect on account of quick sales. Goods all guaranteed or money refunded.

Fe wise and do not listen to misrepresentation, but come and see for yourself. We do the largest business in our line in the routh. Write for printed catalogue. Hotels supplied and 20 per cent saved.

DURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASsembly of the state of Georgia, approved October 24, 1887, chartering the "Manufacturer's Insurance Mutual Aid Society," the undersigned corporators are authorized to call a meeting for the purpose of organizing the same.

Said meeting will be held at the office of the John P. King Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga., on Wednesday, February 50, 1885.

W. R. JONES & CO.

PRACTICAL SLATE ROOFERS Piain and ornamental roofing done in the best manner, and repairing old slate roof a specialty. Address, Box 316, Atlanta, Ga. Office 12 Loyd street.

SAVANNAH, GA.

Wednesday, Thursday and

Friday,

FEBRUARY 22D, 23D AND 24TH.

PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.—Morning—Reception by President Cleveland and Party; Grand Parade of Military and Civic Societies; Oration by Governor John B. Gordon; Unveiling and delivery of Jasper Monun.ent; Review in Park Extension by the Governor. Afternoon—Boat Races by ships' crews along River Front. Evening—Receptions, etc.

RATES.

P. King Manufacturing Company, August Wednesday, February 29, 1888.

DURSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE GENERAL AS-

HOYT & THORN, 90 Whitehall St.

JEWELRY.

MATCHES, JEWELRY AND STERLING The latest Novelties for the STERLING SILVERWARE. The latest Novelties for the Holidays. The best \$5.00 Watch in the world. Watch repairing a IJ. S. DOYLE, Jeweler, 51 Whitehall Street.

'MARVEL!"

inew "NARVEL" liby the "DUCHESS;" paper little 25 cents, 2 cents extra by mail at Thornton HEADQUARTERS FOR

LADIES' FINE STATIONERY and Visiting Cards. One of the handsomest stocks ever shown, in the very latest styles.

ARTIST'S MATERIALS. In this department our stock is the most completed in Atlanta and our prices are the very lowest. Mai orders promptly filled. Complete stock Windsor & Newton's and Devoe & Co.'s Tube Paints always of hand. Also a fine line of art studies to rent.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS

FINE ETCHINGS.

The only house south carrying a full line of Engravings and Artist and Remark Proof Etchings and Pictures of all kinds. We have some great bargains in Pictures for the next 60 days, to close out, and an opportunity is offered to get pictures at a very small outlaw. Picture Frames Made to Orde

In this department we are the recognized leaders We employ the finest workmen, carry the largest and most complete stock of fine hand-carred, wood Mouldings in the city. Also a fine line of Bronze, Gold and Gilt Mouldings at the lowest prices. Artists Crayon and Canvas Stretchers made to order. Screens, Easels and everything in the cabinet line made in latest styles. Samples of our Mouldings for frames sent on application. If you have a picture to be framed be sure and, see our stock of samples and see a specimen of our work before having it made. We guarantee satisfaction in every respect.

E. H. & J. R. Thornton 28 WHITEHALL ST.

BROCKETT'S DE-LEC-TA-LAVE Is the Most Efficient Preparation for Cleans ing and Preserving the Teeth Ever



WHAT IT WILL DO. It will whiten the teeth. It will cleanse the month It will harden and beautify the gums,
It will harden and beautify the gums,
It will purify the breath,
It will prevent the formation of tartar,

It will neutralize any acidity of the saliva, It will aid in preserving the teeth,
It will cure tender and bleeding gums.
Those who have heretofore neglected the care and
preservation of their teeth should begin

this important work at once. For this you will find othing so efficient as Delectalaye. Price 50 cents bottle. For sale by all druggists.

ASA G. CANDLER & CO.,

Wholesale Druggists, Gen'l Agts., Atlanta, Ga.
feb:2—dly un thornt 7p

\$5.00 ROUND TRIP

Central Railroad JASPER FESTIVAL ---AT---SAVANNAH, GA.,

This occasion comprehends 3 days of festivities ttending the unveiling of the monument which has been creeted to commemorate the heroic valor of SERGEANT WILLIAM JASPER, A Revolutionary soldier, who fell mortally wounded during the attack on Savannah in 1779.

The Festival Will Continue Three Days.

The menument, which is surmounted with a heroic sized bronze statue of Jasper, is to be unveiled at 12 o'clock on February 22d.

President and Mrs. Cleveland will be Present GOV. GORDON AND STAFF

FEB. 22, 23 & 24, 1888.

GOV. GORDON AND STAFF

Have accepted an invitation, and will go via the
Central Railroad of Georgia.

THE "OLD RELLIABLE"

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GA.

will give the following low excursion rates, from
all Points on its Line of Roads:

For distances of 250 miles and under, one cent per
mile; over 250 miles, \$5.00 for round trip.

Ticke's will be on sale at Atlanta February 20th
21st and 22d, at \$5.00, good to return five days
from the date of sale, on the following fast schedule:

Leave Atlanta, 6:50 a. m., 7:15 p. m.

Arrive Savannah, 5:00 p. m., 6:15 a. ia.

REMEMBER The Central is the only
with Palace Day Coaches and Sleeping Cars from
Union Depot, Atlanta, to Savannah, without change.

For further information call on or write to

D. W. APPLER,
General Agent.

No. 9 Pryor street, Kimball House,
ALBERT HOWELL,
Ticket Agent, Union Pas. Depot, Atlanta, Ga.

E. T. CHARLTON,
General Passenger Agent,
Savannah, Ga.

Cook's and Cook's only, on draught-on mixture—at Wein-

meister's.

JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO.'S Grand Opening

Bottom Prices. GREATLY REDUCED PRICES! Merchant Tailoring Dep'tm't FEBRUARY 15TH.

> We have now in store, all the Novelties and new Spring Styles of Foreign and Domestic Cloths, Cassimeres, Cheviots, Worsteds. Corkscrews, Bannock-We claim for our machine the following points or superiority: Ease of manipulation, durability and speed—the essential qualities in a writing machine. Its case of manipulation is unquestioned. To test its durability requires many years of actual use. But its superior speed can be demonstrated in a few moments. burns, Tricots, Granites, Flannels, to which moments.
>
> We challenge all other writing machines to a speed test, as follows:
>
> The umpire to be selected by our competitors.
>
> Deposit, Each competitor to deposit with the umpire a certified check, payable to his order, for \$1,500.
>
> Competing machines to write capitals and small letters. we invite your inspection. We guarantee a letters.
>
> Time. Before March 1st, 1888. The test to take place not earlier than one month after the first acceptance of this challenge.
>
> Place, New York city, in some convenient hall, to be selected by our competitors and to be paid for by ourselves. perfect fit.

Our Cutters are

C. G. GROSSE. HARRY McKAY:

REAL ESTATE. SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S

SPECIAL COLUMN OF Real Estate Bargains.

be selected by our competitors and to be paid for by ourselves.

Number of operators. Each competing machine to be represented by three operators, with an instrument for each. The aggregate time of each to be considered in making the award.

Matter to be written. The declaration of independence. This may be committed to memory, of written from dictation. If dictated, each operator may select his or her own reader.

Trials. Each operator to have the privilege of three trials.

Deductions for errors. A deduction of one second for every omitted, misspelled or mispplaced word. A deduction of one-fifth second for every omitted punctation mark or capital letter.

Disposal of proceeds. \$500 to be equally divided amongst the operators of the winning team. The balance to be donated to the Gantimonument fund.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT.

339 Broadway, N. Y.

Full stock at 2½ Marietta st. 55,000 acres of splendid pine timber land that wil cut 7,500 to 10,000 feet merchantable lumber per acre, at \$1.75 per acre.
65,000 acres first-class timber land in Choctaw county, Alabama, at \$1.75 per acre.
19,000 acres first-class cypress timber land at 75 cents per acre. PARALLEL COLUMN

19,000 acres first-class cypress timber land at 75 cents per acre.
360 acres splendid marble lands in Gilmer county, Ga., near Ellijay, on M. & N. Ga. R. R., with good water power, furnished by bold ruaning creek, Marble veln very fine and only 6 to 8 feet below the surface.

\$400 each for choice vacant lots on corner of Alexder and Lovejoy streets, high, level and beautiful, in choice neighborhood. Lots 50x95 feet to 10 foot alley.

\$455 for 2 choice vacant lots on corner of Alexander and Orme streets, one 50x55 and the other 50x95 feet to ten foot alley.

\$3,000 for 6 room house on corner lot 50x185 feet, in nice neighborhood, with bath (room, close) stable and carriage house, all in first class order.

90 WHITEHALL ST. 90

stable and carriage house, all in first class or-der.

3,500 for a new 5 room dwelling with store room in front, nice lot 48x10 feet on Decatur street.

\$300 each for two 2 room houses on corner lot 50x70 feet, both houses weatherboarded and plas-tered, now renting to good tenants for \$10 per month.

\$150 each for two nice vacant lots 65x140 feet on Larkin street. \$150 each for two nice vacant lots 65x140 feet on Larkin strees.

\$400 for lot 42x100 feet with good two room house on corner W. Hunter and Maple streets.

\$960 for new plastered and painted 4 room house on corner Beekwith and Wainut streets 45x120 feet, now renting well to good tenants.

\$1,000 for 6 room house, lot 150 x146 feet, on Lownden street running back to Butter.

\$650 for one of the best located vacant lots in West End.

\$3,000 for 5 room house; large lot, 60x200, on Courtland avenue, in choice neighborhood.

land avenue, in choice neighborhood.

\$3,500 for nice cottage of 4 rooms, on lot 48x156, with side and rear alley, on Merritts avenue.

\$4,500 for choice little bouse of 5 rooms, on beautiful it of 50x140 on Howard street, between two Peachtrees.

\$5,000 for cosy 7 room house close in, on Ivy street, lot 30x150.

ful lot 50x140 on Howard street, between two
Peachtrees.

\$5,000 for cosy 7 room house close in, on Ivy street,
16t 30x150.

\$2,700 for 6 room house, on lot 50x134, on Orange st.,
1 near car line.

5 Room, new, on nice lot, 50x135, on Orange street,
1 n two blocks Whitehall car line. Price \$2,250.

\$2,500 for one of the nicest 7 room cottages, within
one block of car line; good lot; on Hood street,
\$2,500 for one of the nicest 7 room cottages, within
one block of car line; good lot; on Hood street,
\$2,500 for a good house on Pulliam street; lot 50x140,
\$2,500 for 5 room cottage in nice neighborhood;
large lot, 55x204, on Richardson street,
\$2,500 for a good house on Pulliam street; lot 50x140,
\$2,500 for 5 room snith street house, lot 50x150.
\$2,000 for 5 room Bnith street house, lot 50x150.
\$2,000 for 5 room cottage and 2 room servants house
on 16 50x160, on corner East Fair and Connally
streets, within half block of Fair street school.
A great bargain in this property. Now renting
to a good lenant.

100 acres for \$16,000, 2\% miles from Klimbail house
by good road; 35 acres open, highly enriched
and well improved with the choicest fruits,
grappes, residence, tarn, stables, all other necessary outbuildings; 65 acres beautiful oak and
hickory woods; very pretty lawn frai on main,
street and road to Atlanta, only half mile from
Central railroad, from which a wide avenue
could be opened to this land, giving a half dozen
or more choice small fruit and truck and dairy
and chicken farms, as well as attractive suburban homes, on a high, level vlateau, overlooking
Atlanta, and where every year will bring increasing value, better improvements, more good
society, etc. Investors, take hotice of this
property, buy it and hold it a year or so and
double your money.

A rare bargain in unimproved Marietta street property, 20x100 feet, with large house, known as the
"Home for Women," just east of above, only \$60
per front foot.

Eight beautiful building lots, each \$2x184 feet, on
north side of Bowden street, between P

easy. splendid suburban farm of 21 acres on Georgia R.

splendid suburban farm of 21 acres on Georgia R. R., also a good wagon road, only 2½ miles from the city of Atlant; has a frontage of 400 feet on anid radiroad, with all advantages of cheap fare to and from the city (less than street car fare) Twelve daily trains, splendid school and mail facilities, churches, etc; 4,000 grapevines of all choice varieties; large orchard and best fruits strawberry and asparagus beds—indeed, one of the most desirable places adjacent to the city—at a very moderate cost. Price, \$400 per acre, on liberal terms.

ARTISTS' MATERIAL,

A. P. TRIPOD, Paints, Oils, WINDOW GLASS.

The best and cheapest prepara-

monials, etc. 45 Decatur Street, Atlanta. Ga

Artists Materials A SPECIALTY.

THURSDAY. — Imposing and Representative Trades Display. Afternoon—Cavalry Tilting for valuable prizes and other out-door amusements. Night—Grand Torchlight Procession and general Il-luminations. Agents for Anti-Kalsomine FRIDAY—Excursions to Tybee, Isle of Hope Bonaventure, Thunderbolt, etc.; Contests between Gun Clubs. Night—Grand Open Air Concert by Second Artillery Band; Finest Pyrotechnical Dis-play ever witnessed in the South. Free to all. tion for finishings, walls and ceilings of dwellings, churches, stores, etc. Send for color cards, testi-

One cent per mile, with maximum of \$5.00 for round trip on Central, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, and Savannah, Florida and Western \$75.

MISCILLANEOUS WATCH REPAIRING. BY - SKILLED - WORKMEN, - A - SPECIALTY FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Ludies

cations for Georgia: Fan.

to west winds; slight change in

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVATE OFFICE, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., }

U. B. CESTON HOUSE, February 17, 9 F. M.

Observations taken at 9 p. m., ceutral time. 30.22.52 48 N -6 .00 Cloudy. 30. 0 6 46 SW Light .00 Clear. 30.16 5 51 SE 6 .00 Clear. 30.20 56 54 NW Light .00 Clear.

W. EASBY SMITH, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army. -Parometer reduced to sea level.

UNDERTAKER.

B. & B.

46 Marietta Street.

Families supplied with CHOICE OLD LIQUORS.

We import all our foreign goods through **Atlanta Custom House** and carry in bond

Kentucky

AND

WHISKIES

and receive same direct from Distilleries.

A magnificent BAR attached in rear.

B. & B.

46 Marietta Street.

uates.
Mr. Paris C. Brown, book-keeper for Parker, Wise & Co., and Mr. S. B. Kelly, book-keeper for Vorheis, Rupel & Co., whole-sale clothiers, and Charles Sharpe, bank book-keeper, are among the several hundred prominent business men of Cincinnati, Ohio, who graduated under Prof. E. W. Smith, now Principal of the Commercial College of Kentacky University, Lexington, Ky.—Enquirer, Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 11. See advertisement of this College and write for circulars.

Stamps of all denominations for sale at Constitution business office. Open until 9 p. m.

Go to the Jasper Festival at Sa vannah, February 20th, 21st and 22d, via the "Old Reliable" Central railroad of Georgia. Only \$5.00 round trip.

Cook's and Cook's only, on draught-no mixture—at Weinmeister's.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

News of Interest About People You Know.

Entertainments in Atlanta and Georgia What Society People are Doing-The Cecilia Quartette Concert.

The young ladies of the Sunny South Female seminary treated a small party of visitors yesterday to a very enjoyable exhibition. The exercises took place in one of the recitation rooms, beginning at 2:30 clock, and lasting one hour. The entertainment was impromptu, none of the pupils having made any special preparations for it. Professor W. B. Sea's, president of the seminary, made a few introductory remarks. He said that a few of the friends of the school had been invited to come and see how the pupils were dismissed every Friday afternoon. Several young ladies gave recitations, their delivery showing how thoroughly they had been trained in elecution. Professor Looney, professor of mathematics, said he wished to show what his class could do in the way of lightning calculations. He asked many hard questions which were answered correctly by the members of the class in one voice and with astonishing prompitude. He propounded some examples in fractions and in interest, and these the young ladies answered without a moment's hesitation. Every one of them showed herself a lightning calculator. This exhibition was marvelous. Professor Looney is said to be one of the greatest mathematicians in the United States, and he employs original methods in importung knowledge to his pupils. A looney is said to be one of the greatest mathematicalians in the United States, and he employs original methods in imparting knowledge to his pupils. A dozen of the young ladies gave a beautiful drill in callisthenics, going through many figures. Professor Seals says he is embarrassed for want of room, and will be compelled to seek a larger building. He contemplates erecting one of the largest school buildings in the south. The Sunny South seminary is a school of which Atlanta should feel proud.

The Columbus Ledger says of one of Atlanta's most popular society ladies:

Miss Annie Reid, a charming society lady of Atlanta, and who has been visiting friends in this city, left yesterday for a visit to Griffin. It is heyel that she may again visit Columbus in the near inture.

Miss Estelle Cash, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Miss Estelle Cash, of Jacksonville, Fla., and Mr. William C. Berry, who travels for a Baltimore drug house, were married night before last in Chattanoga. The young lady was visiting friends in that city and met Mr. Berry. They had known each other in Florida. The marriage was a romantic one, and was solemnized in the presence of only a few intimate friends. The couple spent yesterday in Atlanta and started for the north last night.

Professor Agostini, the well known dancing master, has returned to Atlanta and will this after-noon resume his lessons in the polite art. He had a most successful season at Norfolk, Va. He invites all of his friends to meet him in Concordia hall this

The concert tonight in the ballroom of the Kimball house will be a brilliant social and musical event. It is not a pay entertainment, and only a limited number of invitations have been issued. Fortunate is he who has received one. The concert will begin at 9 o'clock. Madame Von der Hoya is too well known as a planist to need any commendation. She has long been esteemed as a true artist; one who subordinates self to art, who never shows off her virtuosity to catch the gallery. She shows off her virtuosity to catch the gallery. She is conscientious. Tonight she will render several notable compositions. Regarding Amadeo, "the young Paginini," as he has been called by no less an artist than Adanouski, will be heard to great advantage. She has chosen several solos which rank among the greatest compositions for the violin. Nobody but a finished violinist can do such a programme justice, but it is safe to predict that he will not be found wanting. Wurm's orchestra, augmented by several instrumentalists, will give several popular selections. This is the first concert several popular selections. This is the first concert of a series of concerts which it is proposed to give in the Kimball house.

in the Kimball house.

The principal social and musical event next week will be the first concert of the Cec lia quartette. The concert will be given in DeGive's opera house. The quartette is composed of the following prime donne: Mrs. Anna Simon Werner, Mrs. Mary Turner Salter, Mrs. Ida Kendrick Smith and Mrs. Constantin Sternberg. These ladies are all excellent solo singers, but their ensemble singing is something exceptionally fine. Their voices blend deliciously, and they sing a class of music which cannot fail to delight an audience. Their repertoire embraces most of the best songs written expressly for a female quartette, and these they render in a perfect manner. A rich and varied programme has been carefully prepared. Mr. Constantin Strinberg will appear as solo pianist, and Mr. Blumenfeld will be the violinist. This being the debut of the Cecilia quartette, a very large audience will doubtless be in attendance. The concert takes place next Thursday night, and already it is much talked about in musical and society circles.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Fitzgerald entertained the following ladies and gentlemen at their home, 144 Capitol avenue, Thursday evening: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Turner, of Memphis; Rev. J. W. Burr, of Nashville, Dr. N. O. Harris, Mr. T. J. Hightower, Jr., Judge and Mrs. W. T. Newman, and Miss Jane

Yesterday afternoon a party of prominent society young ladies and gentlemen left Atlanta for Florida. They propose visiting all the interesting places in fl.e, "Land of Flowers." The following persons composed the party: Mr. Northern, Mr. Burbank, Mr. E. H. Barnes, and the Misses Burbank, Mr. E. H. Barnes, and the Misses Burbank. bureans, Mr. E. H. Barnes, and the Misses Burbank. The excursionists will take in the Sub-tropical exposition, then will proceed to St. Augustine and will stay several days at the Ponce de Leon hotel. On their way home they will spend a few days at Brunswick. The party went away in a special train.

The choir of the Church of the Immaculate Conception gathered at the residence of Mrs. S. N. Dykeman on Thursday afternoon to meet Dr. and Mrs. Van Goitsnoven. The doctor has been a member of the choir for years. Among those present were: Rev. Father Keily, Miss F. Johnstone, Miss L. Johnstone, Miss K. Lymar, Miss K. Connolly, Miss Josie Manly, Miss Lizzle Kinsel, Mrs. Robert Schmidt, Mrs. S. N. Dykeman, Professor Frysin Miss Joseph Mrs. S. N. Dykeman, Professor Erwin schneider, Mess. S. K. Dykeman, Professor Erwin schneider, Mess. S. F. X. Billey, Jim Lynch, Peter Lynch, Joseph X. Toye, Jim O'Neil, W. W. Spencer, steve Ryan, R. B. Constantine, Robert Constantine, Dr. A. C. Moreland, Mr. S. N. Dykeman. The reeption was a very pleasant one to all present.

About People.

Miss Alice Hughey is visiting in Florida.

Miss Minnie Lee Hall is visiting relatives at Har-General P. M. B. Young has been making a short risit to Atlanta.

Miss May & Fisher, of Chattanooga, is visiting friends in Atlanta. friends in Atlanta.

Miss Lucy Morgan, of Greenville, Tenn., is visiting friends in the city.

Miss LaHatte, of Gainesville, is the guest of Mrs. Wall, 366 Decatur street.

Mr. and Mrs. Howell C. Cloud have returned from their bridal tour through Florida.

Mr. E. P. McBurney, and his bride have returned from a bridal tour through the north.

Miss Jessie Pierce, of St. Paul, Minn., who has been the guest of Mrs. W. Beck, has returned to her home.

home.

Mrs. S. L. Livingston, of Augusta, who has been spending several weeks in Atlanta, has returned Mrs. Charlotte Dryden, a talented literary woman f Boston, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Marsden, on Marietta street.

Miss Pinta Da Ponte, of Baton Rouge, La., Miss Pinta Da Ponte, of Baton Rouge, La., Miss Nellie Beamish, of New Orleans, Mrs. Beamish, Dr. Bemish, Mrs. C. Beamish, Miss C. Beamish, Master Rolla Beamish, of Jackson, La.; Dr. Louis Steinmann and Mrs. Benuy Steinmann, Miss Laura Jennings and Mr. W. W. Day, of Baton Rouge, has been making a visit to Jacksonville and St. Augustine. They passed five or six hours in Atlanta yesterday, and returned home via Montgomery last night. They were driven over the city and they expressed much pleasure.

Supreme Court of Georgia. Cetober Term, 1887. ATLANTA, February 17. Order of circuits, with

ern 20 Oconee 19 Brunswick 1 Eastern HERL OF PATAULA CIRCUIT. Nos. 11 and 12. Rome. Chattanoogs, Rome and Columbus R. E. Co. vs. Jones, and vice versa. Injunction, from Polk. Argued. Dabney & Fouche, for the company. W. C. Bunn, and I. F. Thompson, contra.

The court adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Norve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 331 Arch treet, Philadelphia, Pa.,

Of the State Board of Education in Memory of a Great and Good Man. At a recent meeting of the state board of education the following action was taken in memory of the late Dr. Gustavus J. Orr, de-

memory of the late Dr. Gustavus J. Orr, deceased:

After the board had organized for business the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

At this first assembling of the state board of edu cation since Dr. Orr's death, our hearts are bowed with sorrow as we behold the vacant chair to long occupied by him. Words are inadequate to give full expression to all we feel on this occasion, still are we impelied by sentiments of high esicem for his superior intellectual powers and his varied learning and attainments, as well as by a profound reverence for his great moral worth and Curistian excellence, to record here on the minutes of this body, as best we may, the deep sensibility with which we mourn his death, and with what grateful and affectionate pride we recall his life long devotion to duty, his daumless courage in defending the right and his innvarying energy; emightened zeal and ever unyielding persistence in urging upon the attention of those in authority, as well as of the whole people, the high and exaticed claims of education.

Dr. Orr was no ordinary man. From his youth up.

tention of those in authority, as well as of the whole people, the high and exafted claims of education.

Dr. Orr was no ordinary man. From his youth up through all his career of active life he was a man of mark. Learned, able, logical and eloquent, he ever sustained himself with rare distinction in whatever position of responsibility he was placed. Whether befir's the school-room as teacher, the college class as professor or president, the committees of the state legislature, or of the national congress, or as the chief executive officer of this board and state school commissioner of the state of Georgia, he was always equal to the occasion and challenged and won the esteem, confidence and admiration of all who were associated with him, or came within the range of his elevating, noble and manly influence. It is needless to say when and where such a man was bern or died. History will preserve the record. But it is useful and editying, as it is pleasant, at all times, to contemplate such a life-work as his, and weave garlands to decorate the halls of memory as we recall such a noble and lustrous character of intellectual symmetry and monal beauty, as he established while living and has bequeathed to his family, his friends and the state, now that he is dead. In all public trusts, and many were committed to him, he was honest, faithful, able and efficient. But it was as the fast, untiring, unfaltering friend of education he won his brightest laurels, and as the father and constant supporter and defender of the present common school educational system of Georgia which has brought such great benefits to our people with all its rich promises for the future, he gained the homage of all hearts and minds, and wrought for himself, while only seeking good for others, a deathless fame.

Wherefore we resolve as follows:

himself, while only seeking good for others, a deathless fame.

Wherefore we resolve as follows:

1. That in the death of the Hon. Gustavus J. Orr
this board has lost a wise and most worthy executive office, the cause of education. a life-long, earnest and able friend and coadjutor, his family, a loving, devoted husband and father, and a wise and
ever tender counsellor, society one of its brightest
ornaments, the state one of her most noble and
justly illustrious sons, and the Church of Christ a
devout, upright member, whose life was a beautiful
illustration of that faith which ennobles and makes
bright the character of the humble Christian.

2. Our deepest and most heart-felt sympathy is
hereby tendered to the bereaved family of the distinguished deceased, whose loss is irreparable and
whose grief is too sacred to be reached by expressions of human condolence, and can alone be
healed by the balm in Gilead and the Physician
there.

3. That we as members of this board, will wear

there.

3. That we, as members of this board, will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days, and that this room, in which many of his great official duties and labors were performed, and where this body holds its neetings, be appropriately draped in mourning for the same length of time; And further, that this preamble and these resolutions be inscribed on a separate page of the minutes of this body, appropriately designated for that purpose, and that the press of this city be requested to publish them. Also, that a copy be furnished the lamily of the deceased.

J. B. Gordon,

J. B. GORDON,
President of the Board.
N. C. BARNETT,
Secretary of State and Member of the Board.
WM. A. WRIGHT,
mptroller-General and Member State Board of

Attorney-General and ex-Officio a Member of the Board of Education. State School Commissioner and Chief Executive Officer of the Board.

THE CHECKER TOURNAMENT. Close of the First Week's Play—The Tour-ney Nearing Its End.

Some of the leading sporting journals of the north have published accounts of the Atlanta checker tourney, and it is exciting widespread

interest.

The players yesterday afternoon and last night were:
Eldridge vs. Dunning—Eldridge won 4;
Dunning won 1; drawn 1.
Haynes vs. Hall—Hall won 5 games; drawn 1.
Robinson vs. Jenkins—Robinson won 1;
drawn 1. lrawn 1.

drawn 1.

Openshaw vs. W. H. Barnes—Openshaw won 3; Barnes won 2; drawn 1.
Robinson vs. Haynes—Robinson 3.

Last evening's play concluded the first week of the tourney and the games are more than half completed. Messrs. Eldridge, Openshaw, Hall and Robinson have a possibility of winning the first prize, and each of these players has scores of friends who confidently expect him to come off victor. The friends of Mr. has scores of friends who coindently expect him to come off victor. The friends of Mr. Eldridge fears that his extreme age will tell against him in such a prolonged contest. Mr. John Openshaw, the most youthful of all the players, has not disappointed his admirers.

The score is:

J. H. Robinson, 782 points out of a possible 840

J. J. Barnes, 442 points out of a possible 1404.
J. Eldridge, 177 points out of a possible 246.
J. A. Openshaw, 598 points out of a possible

W. C. Hudson, 416 points out of a possible J. S. Hall, 852 points out of a possible 1072.
G. W. Jenkins, 740 points out of a possible W. M. Haynes, 646 points out of a possible 1404.
W. H. Barnes, 600 points out of a possible 1536.
U. Dunning, 348 points out of a possible 1536.

A MATCH BY TELEGRAPH. New Orleans Against Atlanta-The Chal.

About two weeks ago the managing board of the Atlanta Chess club met and decided to challenge the New Orleans Chess club to play two games by telegraph. The challenge was forwarded by the secretary. The New Orleans Times-Democrat of last Monday speaks editorially of the proposed match, and refers to it as a very important event. It says it will be one of the most interesting telegraphic chess matches ever contested. A committee of the best players of New Orleans is new making arrangements for the match. A committee of lenge Forwarded. rangements for the match. A committee of the best Atlanta players is now engaged in the

same work.

There will be no money at stake, the respective clubs being content to play for the honor of victory. As soon as the formal reply comes from the New Orleans club the details of the match will be published.

ESMONDE IS COMING. The Great Irish Statesman to Lecture in Atlanta.

Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde will lecture in Atlanta on February 29th. The coming of the great representative of the Irish parliamentary party will be an event of great interest to

party will be an event of great interest to everybody.

The following special telegram from The Constitution's Augusta correspondent contains details of the proposed visit:

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 17.—[Special.]—Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonée, great-grandson of Henry Grattan, and a representative of the Irish parliamentary party, for whom a southern lecturing tour has been stranged, will reach Atlanta February 29th.

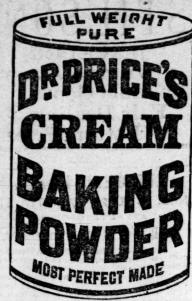
Mr. John F. Armstrong, of this city, who was instrumental in inducing the baronet to address the people of southern cities on the Irish question, goes up to Atlanta to-morrow night to confer with leading Irishmen there for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the reception of the-distinguished descendant of the illustrious Irish statesman.

Mr. Armstrong will be at the Kimball house Sunday morning, and carnestly requests those in Atlanta interested in the matter to meet him in conference at that time.

Indian River Oranges at Ford's, 55 Peachtree.

Cook's and Cook's only, on draught-no mixture—at Weinmeister's.

PRICE'S BARING POWDER,



Its superior excellence is proven in milions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Fowder does not contain Amonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING FOWDER CO.,

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS

5 or 8p fol and n r m last p wk.

PARTIES WHO INTEND -GOING TO THE-

JASPER FESTIVAL At Swannah via the Central Railroad of Georgia will please report to the undersigned, that accom-modations may be secured them in advance of the rush.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. CLEVELAND Will be there, and a great crowd will go from A'lanta. For sleeping car reservations on the night
trant, or any information, write or call on
D. W. AFPLER, CLYDE BOSTICK,
General Agent, Passenger Agent,
9 Pryor Street, Kimball House.
See advertisement in this paper.

EXIT Paper Cigarettes.

Absolutely pure, hand-made and all tobacco of choicest quality. For sale everywhere. Five in a package for 5 cents. Try them.

J. STEINHEIMER & CO., Wholesale Agents, Atfanta, Ga. jan15-3m e o d outs pg

G. W. ADAIR,

Real

I have a large tract in East Atlanta which I have divided into jots to soll on long time. Lots are well shaded and lie beautifully. I want for a customer who has \$1,500 a rent pay-I want for a case of the residences, brick ing investment.

I have a large number of nice residences, brick and frame on north or south side of railroad.

I have four splendid little lots, near East Tennessee, Virginia and Georg'a railroad shops cheap on

see, Virginia and Georgia railroad shops cheap on easy terms.

I have a few choice building lots in West End near the Park street church.

I have a choice glit edge central corner lot, suitable for store property.

I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms a few small, we'l built cottages on good high lots in the first ward.

I have some splendid Peachtree street property. first ward.

I have some splendid Peachtree street property.
A central three story brick store house.
I have several manufacturing sites on lines of the various railroads—any size and any distance out.
I have several nice places along the Georgia railroad in Edgewood, Kirkwood and Decatur.

G. W. ADAIR.

E Virmball house. Wall street.

5 Kimball house, Wall street. C. HENDRIX & GO.,

Real Estate.

Auction sale of 18 (apitol avenue lots on Monday, March 5th, at 2:30 p. m. Plats out in a few days. 8-room house, close in, on Calhoun street, at a bargain and no mistake.

2 acre block nicely shaded, lays well, on Capitol avenue, just on corporate limits.

2-acre block, lays beautiful, well shaded, Washington street, on city limits.

The 100 lot sale on Washington street and Capitol avenue, will come off about 1st of March.

7 large shaded lots, West End, all with water, lay beautiful, street in front and rear, at a bargain.

Large commanding lots on Boulevard, near new school lot.

Choice lots on Gartrell street.

6-room house, with servants house, bath rooms, etc., on Pulliam street; lot 59x159; at a bargain.

8-room house, a perfect beauty, near new capitol, on Capitol avenue. Come and see us about this home.

New house, 7 rooms, on Ira street; large lot. Must te sold.

10-room house, large lot, on Whitehall street. The owner has directed us to sell.

3 shaded lots on Formwait street; \$600 each. Very cheap. Auction sale of 18 (apitol avenue lots on Monday,

shoom new house on Pryor street; every con-veniences possible; will sell; a bargein. 3 choice lots on Washington street; the pride of the

3 choice lots on Washington street; the pride of the south side.
9-room house, south side, on street car line. Gas and water; house new. Call and we will sell you a bargain.
2 beautiful vacant lots, on Capitol avenue, cheap.
3 building lots on Windsor street; highest ground on the street; beautiful view; lays well.
Three beautiful lots, two acres each; West End. Four commanding blocks, on Capitol avenue, Washing and Pryor streets.
A number of building lots near the East Tennessee shops and glass works. Houses in great demand in that vicinity. We can sell you lot so you can build and get a handsome interest.
The Alexander hill, on Fair, Chestnut and Ashby streets, 84 lots; all lay just right. Will sell the bbock at a bargain.
Purchase Money Notes bought. Loans negotiated

J. C. HENDRIX & CO. P. J. KENNY.

KENNY & WERNER NO. 40 DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA. Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to, dec30—dtf 8thp un u o rob Ohio Improved Chesters
Warranted cholere proof.
Express prepaid. This ist
prizes in the States and Foreign Countries. 2 weighed
2006 ibs. Send fordescrip.

CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC

Sweeping Reductions in all Departments.

SPECIAL BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S MENS',

SUITS! OVERCOATS! HIRSCH BROS.,

Clothiers and Tailors,

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.



LIME, CEMENT AND COAL

Terra Cotta Stove Flue, absolutely fire proof; Terra Cotta Chimney Tops and Stove Thimbles.



H. & F. POTTS,

Jos. Schiltz Celetrated Milwaukee "Pilsener" Bottled Beer.

PREMIUM.

AN EXCELLENT PREMIUM

THE CONSTITUTION GUN is now offered as a premium with the Daily. High prices at an end. Everybody can now read and shoot if they desire.

THE CONSTITUTION has been clubbing a \$24 Gun with its Weekly edition for the past three years, and has sold hundreds of them. We have been prevailed upon to club it with the Daily, and have decided to do so. The gun we offer is a DOUBLE-BARRELLED SHOT GUN

And is of a very superior make. It is imported especially for us, and is warranted by the manufacturers. It is one of the best guns ever made, and in many respects superior to those usually sold for \$30. We will club it with

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION ONE YEAR FOR \$20.00.



Now, remember, you get both the gun and the Daily one year for about what you would have to pay retail dealers for the gun alone. It is a double-barrelled breech-loader, of handsome finish, with oiled walnut stock, pistol grip, and tested steel barrels. It weighs a trifle over seven pounds, and is a true shooter. It is a number 12 and 30 inches long. We keep only this size, and do not furnish canister. We have the gun at our office, and will be glad to show it to those who may call. We have received hundreds of certificates, from Texas to Virginia, telling of its merits. Now, don't you want one? If so, come in at once and subscribe for the Daily and you can get the gun at a reduced price. If you are already a subscriber, we will let you have the gun at \$10. This is a good chance for you. Call at business office and see the gun.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of GEORGIA

On and after this date Passenger Trains will run daily, as follows, except those marked f, which ar daily except Sunda. And those marked * are run on Sunday only.

CONT O AREMONDE	U.OU AIII	1 TO DIE	2.00 DIII	10.00 p.11	1 0.00 11111	C'OO Little	The Parket Breeze
rrive Hapeville	***********				************		712:30 pm
rrive Griffin	8:20 am		4:05 pm	11:20 m	+ 7:03 pm	* 4:58 pm	
rrive Barnesville	8:55 am	9:19 pm	4:47 pm	11:50 pm	+ 7:55 pm	* 5:35 pm	
rrive Macon	10:25 am		6:30 pm	1:15 pm			***********
rrive Columbus	2:55 pm		6-20 am				
rrive Eufaula	4:10 pm		4:37 am				
rrive Montgomery via Eufaula.	7:13 mm		7-95 am				
rrive Albany	2:55 pm		11:05 pm	4:50 am	************	*************	
rrive Millen	2-08 pm	3:08 am	11.00 pm	4.00 8111	***********	************	
rrive Savannah	5:00 pm	6:15 am			***********	************	
Passengers for Carrollton, The							
a., Sylvania, Sandersville, Wrig lanta.							
ave Savannah	an um	8:20 pm			************		
ave Millen	1:40 am	11:15 pm	***********		*************		
ave Montgomery via Eufaula.		*********	7:25 pm	7:40 am		***************************************	
ave Eufaula		***********	10:12 pm	10:47 am			
ave Albany			4.25 am				
ave Columbus			. 10:30 pm	12:15 pm		*********	
ave Macon	2:00 pm	3:25 am	9:10 am			************	
ave Barnesville	8:27 pm	5:08 am	10: 0 am	8:'4 pm	+ 5:0 am	* 7:00 am	
ave Griffin	4:05 pm	5:41 am	11.21 am	9:05 pm		9 7:45 am	
ave Hapeville							1:10 pm
rive at Atlanta	5:40 mm	7:15 am	1:15 pm	10:35 pm	† 8:15 am	\$ 9:50 am	+ 1:40 pm
Sleeping Cars on all night tr	ains between	en Atlanti	tomal Com	annah, Sa	vannah ar	nd Macon,	Savnnal
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Through car between Adanta	and Colum	ubus via Ci	rittin.	No. of the last			
Tickets for all points and Slee	ping Car b	erth reket	s on sale a	Union De	pot ticket	omce, in A	uanta.
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ALBERT HOWELL Union T	icket Ager	12 1	T CHARL	TON Gen.	PRES. Aget	It Bayanna	Distance of

VOL. XIX.

The Bargair Crowded With Extra

1,500 pieces beautiful oriental, Flo 100 pieces choice styles in Medici Laces. 60 pieces White and Beige Egyptian Skirtings, 11,

300 pieces Black Spanish Edgings.
50 pieces black Chantilly and Spanish Guipu
150 pieces new and beautiful Veilings.
100 pieces of the b ALL NEW! ALL F

EMBROII

\$15,000 WORTH NEW EMBRO

This is the Largest and Most Superb S Beaufiful little baby sets of extra fine. Swiss Insertions to match.

Choice variety fine Edgings and Insertions in Y Hundreds of Skirtings and Flounces, in Swiss all overs and Insertions to match. This stock com difficult to describe. Let it be said, however, that a variety, and then the styles are all exclusive. T Atlanta.

Stupendous Barga

This is a "Slaughter Sale of Misses' Hose! TOO MANY MISSES'

HERE GOE

I promise you the most superb bargains in this your eye here! JUST RE A FULL AND SUPERBLY ASSOR

I Have Sold the Very

Low Prices Ad DRESS

50 pieces New Spring Dress Goods 3\(\frac{3}{2}\)e yard.

25 pieces "Servian Cords," spring shades, 8c y 30 pieces spring colors, Worsted Crepes, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)e y 20 pieces beautiful spring shades Cashmere, 12 25 pieces "Oriole" spring Cashmeres, 6-4 goods 50 pieces "Oriole" spring Cashmeres, 6-4 goods, 15c y 24 pieces "English Suitings." lovely goods, 12 30 pieces "Combinations" spring checks and s 26 pieces ("Combinations" spring checks and s 26 pieces fancy mixtures, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\)e yard.

Elegant 6-4 Mohair mixtures, new styles, 15c 25 pieces 6-4 new Paid Suitings, 25c yard.

60 pieces 6-4 Biji mixtures, 15c yard.

20 pieces 6-4 Mohair Melange, 25c yard.

70 pieces beautiful spring colors 6-4 English Colors of 10 pieces "Surah Sublime" French goods, 60c Elegant Satin Berbers, Cut Cashmeres, Camel yard.

30 pieces new spring colors, all wool, Tricot Cl 100 new and beautiful "Combination Suits" at FRESH SPRING GOODS. 1,600 pieces beautiful Spring Calicoes, just op

CLOSING OUT WINTER

Blankets, Bed Comfo 36 pair 10x4 White Blankets 75c, reduced from 90 pair 10x4 White Blankets \$1, reduced from 56 pair 10x4 White Blankets \$1.15, reduced from 22 pair 10x4 White Blankets, reduced from \$3

At JOHN